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CLARK'S TANGIBLE SHORTHAND



SELF - INSTRUCTOR



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Clark's
Tangible Shorthand
Self-Instructor

THE ONLY SYSTEM FREE OF WORD SIGNS

A Purely Phonetic System of 100 Characters
and 12 Rules

Interesting stories are introduced for
dictation with every fifty words produced

CLARK'S TANGIBLE SHORTHAND

TITLE PAGE

BY

FRANK CHADWICK CLARK
AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER
KANSAS CITY
KANSAS

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BY
FRANK CHADWICK CLARK
AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER

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THE
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P R E F A C E

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TUTTLE

A system of shorthand, to be universally adopted, should have an alphabet large enough to furnish a character for each of the elementary phonetic sounds, each of the frequently occurring combined consonant sounds, such as: pk, tk, fk, lk, ls, rk, dl, pr, tr, fr, vr, lr, kr, pl, bl, fl, vl, rl, sp, st, sk, etc.; and of such construction that the vowel characters can be easily combined into diphthongs and digraphs, and join smoothly with consonant strokes, so that the hand may glide easily from one outline to another without deforming the characters or retarding the movement of the hand.

In this the author feels that this system comes the nearest to these ideals of perfection.

In this connection he wishes to acknowledge the receipt of several valuable suggestions from Rev. J. B. Worrall and other students of the system.

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TERMS.

	Each	Per Dozen
Shorthand Instruction Book.....	\$2.00	\$15.00

This book commences dictation with the third page of the Shorthand Instructor, and contains corresponding reading and writing matter that leads into the most difficult court work.

This book is purchased with the understanding that every student of this system must study a book of his own.

The system must not be modified, changed, or improved only by and with the consent of its author.

INTRODUCTION.

All mankind express themselves by the use of articulate sounds.

These sounds are combined in different ways, by the human race, to record what we call words, and expressed by characters that represent elementary sounds which we call letters.

Should every race of the human family use the same characters to express the same sounds, less than fifty characters would record every elementary sound in existence.

But, on the contrary, the English Language, especially the American branch of it, is made up of every other language in existence; each of which have their peculiar sounds for the letters or the characters they use to express themselves.

Therefore, by the efforts of our educators to express foreign words so that both the Englishman and the foreigner may recognize the same, we have introduced into our language such a multiplied form of spelling, that it has become and is becoming exceedingly burdensome.

From the French, we have "eau" for the spelling of long "o"; from the Spanish, we get a character like this, "ñ" for the sound of "nēüh", and this, "ll" for the sound of "lēüh", and from the German, we have "ei" for long "i" and "ie" for long "e".

Thereby, "a", has nine; "e", seven; "i" five; "o", seven, and "u" six different sounds.

They each have several different ways by which their sounds may be spelled; as, long "o" may be spelled, "eau, ow, oh, owe, eo, oe, ough", and "o", followed by a consonant, requires an "e" to distinguish the long from the short "o".

This necessitates the abandonment of the whole English Alphabet and the adoption of independent characters to represent these elementary sounds for shorthand work; as, The word "beau" has but two sounds—"beh l" and oh c" and are written this way "l (beau or bow)".

This process of shorthand becomes exceedingly simple when a student gets entirely away from the old form of spelling while writing shorthand and simply records the sound [not those of the English Alphabet] that he has heard in the word spoken, and learns to dissolve words into their elementary sounds.

TO THE TEACHER AND STUDENT.

This instruction book can be used for spelling type-writer practice, shorthand instruction and dictation purposes, as there are about five thousand different words grouped into lessons of forty to fifty each, and these words are woven into little spicy stories in such a way as to show their application.

There are about one hundred different characters in the system, fifteen of which are vowel characters. The rest are divided into single and double consonant characters. These consonant characters have four lengths: $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and full length. They are part of a circle.....

In order to have a gauge where- {   by the length of a stroke can be quickly determined, there are two starting points from which they are recorded; one for the downward stroke and one for the upward stroke.

All downward strokes commence one-half way between rules lines and extend downward their relative lengths; one fourth length extends toward ruled line; one-half, to the line; three-fourths, just across, and full length, to half its length below the ruled line of writing, as follows:

All upward strokes

{ P L b L pk L bk

(Ns. /...n./...m./...mn..... commence at base line of writing and extend upward their relative lengths: one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths and full distance.

Parallel strokes may be written in the most convenient position for the writer at the time of recording, unless followed by a downward or upward stroke in the same outline. If by a downward stroke, it should be recorded one-half way between ruled lines; if by an upward stroke, it should be recorded on base line of writing.

All circles or loops must curve to or from the inside of curved strokes unless used for some extra purpose that requires their being recorded otherwise.

Twenty-two of these characters are known as single consonant characters. They have but one sound each, (excepting "ks" stroke, which is called "cus.")

The name of these characters is determined as illustrated in lesson one.

The student should make a careful study of the sounds that constitute the name of each character in this way: Speak the word "ape," and notice the change in the shape of the mouth while saying it, and each of the two sounds in the word. The second sound in the word is the name of the "p" stroke. It should never be called "pea."

Study all of these sounds over and over until they are thoroughly associated with the stroke, and while doing so, retrace each of these strokes with a light even pressure of a dry pen while calling them by name, but never retrace with a dash of the pen.

The length, direction, and shape of the stroke must be carefully studied, so that they can be made quickly—exactly like copy.

When this is done, these consonant characters should be written in a tablet across the page in the order of their arrangement, over and over until they can be written at a high rate of speed in COPY-PLATE FORM. At least ten solid pages.

In the second lesson, the words extracted from these characters and the "familiar" words introduced, should be practiced over and over until they can be freely handled in general composition work.

Thinking of outlines for words requires more time than it does to record them; therefore, for speedy writing, it is necessary to relieve the mind of everything that can be made a force of habit.

Writing too fast causes a poor outline and writing too slow causes a dormant mind. The spirit of

push and enterprise should imbue the student at all times.

Recording a whole discourse in successive outlines by copying from print is too heavy a tax on the mind of the beginner.

The outlines in the third lesson are the repetition of the outlines in columns one and three of Lesson one, that is, the short e and the long a—spelled eh and aye—are joined to the beginning and to the end of these single consonant characters, thereby producing words or parts of words.

The drill upon these should be the same as the drill upon the single consonant characters, while the student is making a careful study of the words produced.

If speed is to be attained, why not commence it by laying a good foundation?

The next lesson is composed of the words produced and introduced in preceding lessons. In this the pupil should be required to write these words in shorthand for an examination as to the accuracy of the outline and the freedom with which they can record it. Then the story should be dictated to the student without former practice, and the student should be required to transcribe it in either long hand or on the typewriter, and graded according to their accuracy of transcript. If, then, any words are misspelled or other error is made in the transcript, the student should be so drilled upon such word or the correction of such error as to thoroughly eliminate the habit.

The teacher should keep in mind the fact that the first time a student takes dictation in shorthand, all he has learned seems to leave him for the time being and he does not do himself justice. He will take this first dictation slowly, but in a short time

this will pass away if the teacher is quiet and allows him to speak the last word of one phrase or clause before dictating another.

The plan of the following lessons are repetitions of the last two lessons, until these single consonant characters have been so joined to all of the single vowel characters, and should be studied in the same manner.

After this, a principle is introduced and carried through all of these combinations, then another and another until all of the rules have been applied to the single consonant and single vowel characters in combination. The student should carry every new principle through the preceding process in search of new words, and drill upon the same.

SINGLE CONSONANT CHARACTERS.

The following words and combinations are formed by joining long ā- "o", which is a circle, to these consonant strokes. The short ē "e" is like long ā.

These words and combinations are composed of two sounds - as, ache is pronounced ā-k, aich is pronounced ā-ch and eighth is pronounced ā-th. Therefore take the sound of long ā from these words and combinations and the remainder of the word will be the name of each consonant character.

Ape...e.....without a is pl.....and payo.....without a is pl.....
Abe...e.....without a is bl.....and bayo.....without a is bl.....
ave...e.....without a is vl.....and veigho.....without a is vl.....
afe...e.....without a is fl.....and Fayo.....without a is fl.....
ale...e.....without a is ll.....and layo.....without a is ll.....
air...a.....without a is rl.....and rayo.....without a is rl.....
hay...h.....without a is hl.....and wheyo.....without a is whl.....
ache...a.....without a is kl.....and kayo.....without a is kl.....
aches...a.....without a is ksl.....and caseo.....without a is ksl.....
aich...e.....without a is chl.....and chayo.....without a is chl.....
age...e.....without a is jl.....and jayo.....without a is jl.....
egg...e.....without a is gl.....and gayo.....without a is gl.....
aqua...e.....without a is ql.....and Quayo.....without a is ql.....
eight...e.....without a is tl.....and tayo.....without a is tl.....
eighth...e.....without a is thl.....and theyo.....without a is thl.....
aid...a.....without a is dl.....and dayo.....without a is dl.....
ain...h.....without a is nl.....and nayo.....without a is nl.....
aim...h.....without a is ml.....and mayo.....without a is ml.....
Aist...h.....without a is stl.....and stayo.....without a is stl.....
ace...h.....without a is al.....and wayo.....without a is wl.....
say...e.....without a is s (shade) and yeao.....without a is yl.....

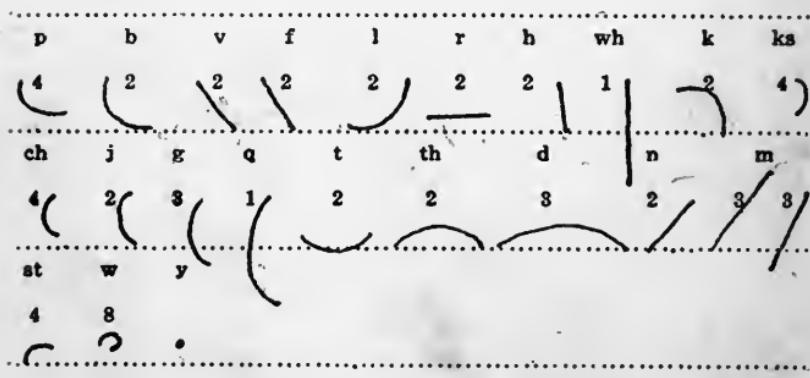
CONSONANT STROKES

The following twenty-two characters, are nearly one-fourth of the strokes used in this system of shorthand and, therefore, should be written in a tablet in the order below, exactly like copy, over and over until they can be recorded at a speed of, at least, one hundred words per minute, and every succeeding lesson should attain, at least, this requirement.

This is the only system of shorthand that carries the pupil through on new matter, and if the pupil will master each principle so thoroughly that he can take any dictation at a high speed that consists only of the words produced by such principle or principles as he has learned, without practicing the dictation matter before taking it; such pupil will not only attain a high degree of perfection in the shorthand but will acquire the system in a remarkably short time.

The figures on the characters below indicate their relative lengths (see page one): 4, one-fourth; 2, one-half; 3, three-fourths; and 1, full length. Observe that "p, b, l, k and st" extend forward as far as they go up or down; that "ch, j, g and q" are perpendicular, and that "n and m" can be written upward or downward on the slant indicated.

PAGE OF TABLET



WORD CONTRACTIONS.

Even the best speakers contract the words, "To, the, do, and would" to the sounds of, "t, th, or d" in such expressions as this, "D'you know it'd be well f'r us t' go t' th' city.

We, therefore, shade consonants to add these words to other words; as, "for" shaded, becomes "for th" Thus we use:

Fr	\	for	"for"	\	*	.....
p	\	"	up	\	*	.....
v	\	"	of	\	*	.....
av	\	"	have	\	*	.....
l	\	"	will	\	*	.....
r	\	"	are	\	*	.....
t	\	"	to	\	*	.....
th	\	"	the	\	*	.....
d	\	"	do	\	*	.....
n	/	"	an	/	*	.....
m	/	"	and	/	*	.....
			am	/	*	.....

FAMILIAR WORDS.

Most of the following words are developed in following lessons:

In...any...on...from...all...we...saw...as...is...
was...with...us...would...?...see...so...use...
?

For	to	in	saw	would
up	the	any	as	see
of	do	on	is	so
have	an	all	from	use
will	and	we	was	
are	am	us	with	

Will was with us on the way from the woods to the sea,
and we saw the wood-saw Will was to use to saw all of the
wood we have in the woods.

Is Will to have any wood?

As we are to have Will saw "up" all of the wood we
have, wood is due Will for the wood we have.

Do you say you saw Will?

We see Will on the sea and so do you. We also saw dew
on the wood Will is to saw.

The long ā and short ē are circles the size of Pica type or typewriter type for "o." It circles from or to the inside of curves; from the right side of the beginning of n or m strokes, (which are always written upward following circle vowels) and circles to the left side of n or m when written at the end.

Ape. e... pay. 6.....*

Abe. ē...ebb. ē...bay. 6...*

ēff. ē...Fay. 6.....*

ēv. ē...veigh. 6...āve. ē...*

ell. ē...ail. ē...lay. 9...*

ere. ē...ray. 6...*

hay. d...whey. 6...*

ache. ē...kay. 6...*

aches. 9...ex. 9...case. 9...*

aich. ē...etch. ē...chay. 6...*

edge. ē...age. ē...jay. 6...*

egg. ē...gay. 6...*

āiqua. ē...Quay. 6...*

ate. ē...ēt. ē...tay. 9...*

eighth. 6...they. 6...*

aid. 6...Ed. 6...day. 6...*

ēn. 6...ain. 6...nay. 9...*

ēm. 6...aim. 6...may. 9...*

ēs. 6...aist. 6...stay. ē...*

weh. 6...way. 6...yeh. 6...yea. 6...*

Ape	whey	gay	may	M
pay	ache	eight	stay	N
Abe	aches	eighth	nay	F
bay	case	they	L	edge
ail	H	aid	ere	
lay	age	day	X	
hay	egg	aim	Ed	

THE THINGS TO BE DONE ON MAY 8TH.

On the 8th day of May, Abe L. Case will pay Ed N. Quay for a wood-saw.

Ed will have the wood-saw in the woods for Abe and will saw the wood. All of us will pay Ed.

May F. Ray saw an ape and the ape lay on the hay in the woods, and ere the ape is eight days of age, N. X. Case and Abe say they will pay May for the ape.

May and Fay say, "All ails Abe is the stay in the woods." Abe aches and will ache all day.

All of us will aid Abe and saw the wood—nay, Ed will stay and pay for the eggs.*

N. X. Case is of age today, so N. Ray and Will R. Day will stay on the edge of the bay. They will have a case of ale, whey and a gay day.

Will and May say they will see Ray on the 8th day of May and have Fay weigh the hay and the wood, case the eggs and the whey, and pay Ed for the ale they may have on the bay.

They say the ape will neigh,—I say nay. The ape ate the whey and lay in the hay.

See page 29 for the rule for reversed hook.

THE LONG VOWELS.

These long vowel characters, on the side of this page, may be shaded for the sound of "s" before them or the sound of "s, z, sh or tion" after them.

A	o	eh	o	*	.....
e	.....	ih	o	*	.....
i	v	.....	*	.....	.....
o	c	.....	*	.....	.....
u	u	oo	o	*	.....
w	?	.....	*	.....	.....
y	.....	*	.....	.....	.....
Vowels shaded.					
say	o	.....	*	.....	.....
ace	o	.....	*	.....	.....
see	•	.....	*	.....	.....
ice	u	.....	*	.....	.....
so	c	.....	*	.....	.....
use	o	.....	*	.....	.....
sue	u	.....	*	.....	.....
owes	c	.....	*	.....	.....
ocean	c	.....	*	.....	.....
ease	u	.....	*	.....	.....
sigh	u	.....	*	.....	.....

THE LONG ī. /

The character for long ī is adjusted to all consonant characters (excepting n or m, which are adjusted to the ī) so as to curve to the inside of consonant curves, and from or to the right or lower side of strokes.

- īpe. ↗ pie ↘ *
- ībe. ↗ buy ↘ *
- I've. ↗ vie ↘ *
- īfe. ↗ fie ↘ *
- I'll. ↗ lye ↘ *
- īre. ↗ rye ↘ *
- high. ↗ why ↘ *
- īke. ↗ kie ↘ *
- īke's. ↗ kies ↘ *
- īche. ↗ chie ↘ *
- īje. ↗ jie ↘ *
- īge. ↗ guy ↘ *
- īqua. ↗ qui ↘ *
- īte. ↗ tie ↘ *
- īth. ↗ thy ↘ *
- I'd. ↗ dye ↘ *
- īne. ↗ nigh ↘ *
- I'm. ↗ my ↘ *
- ice. ↗ sty ↘ *
- wy. ↗ y *

THE LONG Ē AND SHORT ī . . .

The long ē is a small closed circle and short ī is a small open circle. These are joined to consonant strokes in the same way that long ā is joined. Turn to lesson one and examine the outlines. "Is" is short i shaded.

- Ēpe. ē...pea.....*
- ēeb. ē...be.....*
- eve. ī...veē.....*
- if. ī...fee.....*
- ill. ī...eel. ī...lea.....*
- ear. ī...rē.....*
- he. ī...wheē.....*
- ēke. ī...key.....*
- ēkes. ī...keys. ī...kiss. ī...*
- each. ī...itch. ī...cheē.....*
- ēaj. ī...geē.....*
- ēeg. ī...ig. ī...gēa.....*
- ēqua. ī...queē.....*
- it. ī...eat. ī...tea.....*
- ītho. ī...this. ī...these.....*
- ēed. ī...dēa.....*
- east. ī...stēa. ī.....*
- wih. ī...we. ī.....*
- yih. ī...ye. ī.....*
- inā. ī...een. ī...knee. ī.....*
- ēem. ī...im. ī...me. ī.....*

I, eye	sew	I've	high	I'm
you	sue	fie	why	nigh
owe	Sioux	I'll, isle	tie	my
oh	owes	aisle	thy	sty
sea	pie	lie	I'd	be, bee
ice	by	lye	die	pea
eyes	buy	rye	dye	if

ABE AND MAY.

Abe saw May today and said,* "May, will you sew for me?" May said, "You'll have to pay me if I do, for I may have to buy hay today."

"I'd sew for you for two days if you'd saw wood for me. Ed will saw ice for X. L. Ayers† and you may use the wood-saw."

"May, I've a case of eggs* you may have and I may saw the wood for you, also, if you have a wood-saw for me to use."

"Today, as I was on the bay, I saw an ape in the woods nigh the sty. Oh! Do see the Sioux. The Sioux is on the isle."

"Say, May, I saw the Sioux buy rye and ale. It may be the Sioux will have your pay."

"If so, the Sioux will have to pay me for the wood and dye."

"Is all he owes you due?"

"All he owes me is due."

"Why, would you sue the Sioux?"

"I would."

"I may see the Sioux today, as I have to stay and sew for Sue, and Ed will pay me on the 8th day of May."

"You may sew for me and I will pay you for the tie and all you sew in two days. I may have the Sioux pay you ere the 8th day of May."

*See page 25 for the rule for shading vowels.

†See page 29 for the rule for reversed hook.

THE LONG \bar{U} AND LONG $\bar{o}\bar{o}$.

The n or m strokes are adjusted to the long \bar{u} or long $\bar{o}\bar{o}$ characters so that when these are read before the n or m the n or m is written downward, if read after the n or m the n or m is written upward. The long \bar{u} or long $\bar{o}\bar{o}$ is joined to all other characters with as sharp an angle as possible or by complete blending

- $\bar{U}pe$pew.....*
- $\bar{u}be$boo.....*
- you've.....view.....*
- $\bar{u}fe$few.....*
- you'll.....lew.....*
- your.....rue.....*
- who.....whew.....*
- $\bar{u}ke$cue.....*
- $\bar{u}kes$cuse.....*
- $\bar{u}che$chew.....*
- $\bar{u}ge$Jew.....*
- $\bar{o}\bar{o}g$go \bar{o}*
- $\bar{u}qua$kw $\bar{o}\bar{o}$*
- $\bar{U}te$too.....*
- youth.....th $\bar{u}e$*
- you'd.....dew.....*
- $\bar{u}ne$new.....*
- $\bar{u}me$mew.....*
- $\bar{u}st$stew.....*
- w $\bar{o}\bar{o}$yew.....*

THE LONG O. *

The n or m is written upward after long ō and written downwards before long ō. With all other consonant characters, the ō forms a complete blending or as sharp an angle as possible.....

- ōpe...{...poe...}...*
- ōbe...{...bow...}...*
- ōve...{\...vōe...}...*
- ōfe...{\...fōe...}...*
- ōle...{\...low...}...*
- o'er...row...*.....
- hoe...{\...whoa...}...*
- oak...{\...cōe...}...*
- oaks...{\...cōes...}...*
- ōach...{\...chōe...}...*
- ōge...{\...Joe...}...*
- ōag...{\...gō...}...*
- ōqua...{\...quō...}...*
- oat...{\...tōe...}...*
- oath...{\...though...}...*
- ode...{\...doe...}...*
- own...{\...know...}...*
- ōme...{\...mōw...}...*
- ōst...{\...stow...}...*
- away...{\...woe...}...yeō...{\...}...*

SHORT Ŧ AND SHORT Ü.

Short Ŧ and short Ü are the right half of a circle and are either completely blended with other strokes or form as sharp an angle as possible.....

- Up  pooth  *
- üv  vuh  *
- üf  footh  *
- ooth  looh  *
- were?  rooth  *
- huh  whuh  *
- ooth  kuh  *
- ooths  cuess  *
- üch  chuh  *
- üj  juh  *
- ooth  guh  *
- üt  tuh  *
- üth  thuh  *
- üd  duh  *
- ün  nuh  *
- üm  muh  *
- üst  stuh  *
- yooth  wooth  *
- oothw  quooth  *
- yuh wuh *

Eve	quay	e'er	few	Jew
fee	key	knee	you'll	Ute
ill	kiss	me	lieu	few
eel	each	east	your	youth
lea	it	ye	rue	you'd
ear	eat	pew	who	dew
he	tea	you've	hew	new, knew
eke	thee	view	chew	stew

ABE'S VISIT.

On a May day, as the dew lay all o'er the rye, peas, wood and hay on the low lea, Abe Case, a youth of eight years, was on the way to the east to see Ed Wood, a Sioux, for a stay of eight days. On the way, he saw the yew and the oak of the woods, the isle of the sea, and a pew by the aisle by the sea.

Eve, a wee Sioux, saw Abe, and, e'en though he would eat tea, Eve would have Abe kiss each of the Sioux; Eve, who was on his knee, Lew, Lee, Fay, Ray, Ed and two of May's beaux.

Ere tea was o'er, Poe and Hugh rowed* o'er the bay to see Ed, the Sioux, who was ill. He said,† "I ache." Poe said, "The aches of Ed are due to a sty in the eye," and Hugh said, "Ed is so ill he may die." So they saw Sue to have a stew of eel for Ed and Ed may eat the eel, eggs, ‡new peas, and a few pies as Poe and Hugh hoe the peas.

They say Abe will buy the isle of the Sioux for a view. So, he may have a view of the sea, the quay and the Utes*, (foes of the Jew) whom he knew in the east.

As the stay of Abe was up on May 8th, Ed Keys and Abe rowed* away.

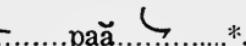
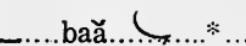
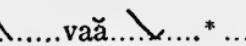
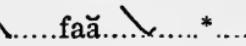
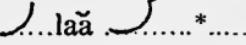
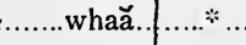
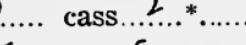
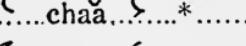
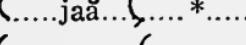
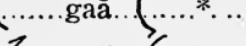
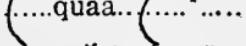
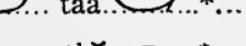
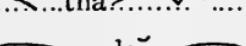
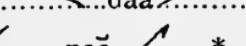
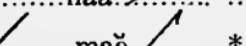
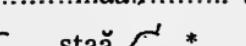
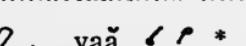
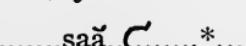
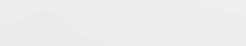
*See rule for reversed hook on page 29.

†See rule for shading consonants on page 34.

‡See rule for shading vowels on page 25.

THE SHORT Ā. /

The short a is a diagonal tick, and is joined to all other strokes with as sharp an angle as possible.....

- Āp  paă *
- āb  baă *
- āv  vaă *
- āf  faă *
- āl  laă *
- āir  raă *
- haă  whaă *
- āc  caă *
- āx  cass *
- ātch  chaă *
- āj  jaă *
- āg  gaă *
- āqua  quaă *
- āt  taă *
- āth  thă *
- ād  daă *
- ān  naă *
- ām  maă *
- āst  staă *
- waă  yaă *
- as  saă *

THE SHORT Ö OR HARD Ä ..

The short ö or hard ä is the under half of a circle. The n or m is written upward after it and downward before it. It either blends with other strokes or is joined with as sharp an angle as possible.....

- öp.....pä.....*
- öb.....bäh.....*
- öv.....väh.....*
- of.....fä.....*
- öl.....lä.....*
- areräh.....*
- hä.....whä.....*
- öc.....cäh.....*
- ox.....rähs.....*
- ötch.....chäh.....*
- ödg.....jäh.....*
- ög.....gäh.....*
- öcqua.....quäh.....*
- öt.....täh.....*
- öth.....thäh.....*
- ödd.....däh.....*
- on.....näh.....*
- öm.....mä.....*
- öst.....stäh.....*
- ös.....säh.....*
- wäh.....yäh.....*

Poe	odd	oath	stow	at
bow	oak	ma	away	add
foe	oaks	though	pa	
low	Joe	ode	were	
o'er	go	doe	air	
row	oat	know	ax	

Although Joe Cass and Ray Poe were on oath and said they would use the oars we have, to row pa and ma o'er the bay for the doe and the oats, Joe would *not* go, and said he would have to mow the hay, hoe the peas and stow the hay away in the hay-mow. He also said, as we have no ax, he would have to saw the oak-wood with the old wood-saw.

I know an odd ode Joe used to have; also, have a bow and arrows he used to use as he would go out on the low lea to meet his foe at the oaks.

THE BROAD Å OR AW

The broad å sound, spelled aw, is recorded by a perpendicular tick, and always joined to other strokes with as sharp an angle as possible.....

åup	.....	paw	.....
åub	.....	båw*
åuv	.....	våw*
off	.....	fåw*
all	.....	law*
or	.....	raw*
håw	.....	whåw*
åuk	.....	Kåw*
åux	.....	cause*
åuch	.....	chåw*
åwj	.....	jaw*
Aug.	.....	gaw*
åwqua	.....	quaw*
ought	.....	tåw*
åuth	.....	thåw*
åwed	.....	daw*
åwn	.....	gnaw*
åum	.....	maw*
åust	.....	ståw*
åus	.....	saw*
wåu	.....?	yåw?!

The ou is composed of the ah and the short oo, forming two-thirds of a circle. The oy is composed of the aw and the ih or small circle; as, ow  oi 

Bow  boy 	*
vow  voi 	*
owl  allow 	*
oil  alloy 	*
our  Roy 	*
how  cow 	*
coy  cows 	*
ouch  choi 	*
chow  joy 	*
out  toy 	*
thou 	*
endow 	*
now  oun 	*
oin  annoy 	*
moi  mow 	*
oust  stou 	*
ah-e-o-a Iowa 	*
o-ah-e-o Ohio 	*
Association	.....

Paw	jaw	boy	our	ouch
off	ought	vow	row	joy
law	aught	owl	how	out
raw	awed	oil	now	thou
or	gnaw	allow	cows	
cause	bough	alloy	coy	

HELPING A NEIGHBOR.

“Say, Roy,” said Hugh Hays, a boy of two-eight (28) years, “I ought to go see the Coys.”

“Al Case was at the Oaks today, and said Lee was ‘so’ ill, Joe was way out at sea, his pa was away at law for a cow a boy has, e’en though the cow was coy, the boy has it, and Lee’s pa had* to go to law for the cow. I see no cause for the boy; though they were awed by the oath of the boy.

“I ought to mow the hay for the Coys and stow it away in the hay-mow.”

“I will stow it away,” said Roy, “and you go and see Lee. They have a doe, bees, and an owl for you to see to. You ought to buy an ax so you may cut wood for the Coys to use. I know you would enjoy it to see the Coys have wood.”

“Oil is in the hay-mow, and if you stow away the hay, do not alloy it,” said Hugh.

Lee said, “ouch” and the owl said, “Who? who? are you?”

*See page 34 for the rule for shading consonants.

Other sounds, syllables or words may be added to any combination of sounds by adding other strokes or outlines; but care must be used that no awkward junctions be applied.....

These.....	*
give.....	*
gave.....	*
forgive.....	*
leave.....leaf.....	*
before.....	*
above.....	*
question.....	*
such.....	*
between.....	*
besides.....	*
beyond.....	*
five.....	*
fifth.....	*
receive.....	*
request.....	*
business.....	*
quinine.....	*
receipt.....	*
chief.....	*
stock.....	*

Now	aqua	thief	fife	before
mow	Ettie	leaf	deaf	stock
oust	Eddie	leave	dove	teach
away	Addie	heave	dove	these
obey	Anna	cave	stiff	give
Abbie	Emma	cuff	stave	gave
Eva	them*	chafe	stuff	above
Ella	Dave	Jeff	staff	such
beef	Ora	Gov.	cake	between
Steve	allay	tough	thick	receipt

EIGHT DAYS OUTING.

In May, all of us were at the caves in the woods for eight days, and such days as these were.

At this cave, as you may know, were leaves of the oak and yew. Leaf on leaf lay all o'er the cave.

"Gov. Steve," as Ora and Abbie say, Ella, Ettie, Eddie, Addie and Anna were all out on the bay each day. Eddie and Steve were to row as Steve knew he would have to teach Addie or Ella before they would row, so he gave Ettie a fife and Addie a bow.

As they rowed by a thick oak, Steve saw a dove on a bough above and said, "Addie, give me the bow and I will raise it and aim at the dove." The bow was a stave and the stuff in the bow was too stiff for Steve, so the dove dove away.

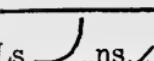
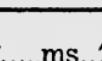
As they were on the bay, Eva, Emma, Dave and Jeff were in and out of the cave.

They saw stock in the rye, nigh by, so Dave and Jeff said they would have to oust the stock. As they were away, a thief, up in the edge of the woods, saw between the boughs of an oak and a yew, Eva give Emma a cake, and as Steve rowed up to the cave, the thief was off, cake and all.

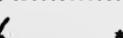
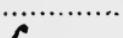
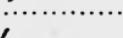
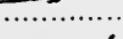
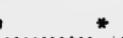
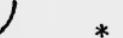
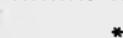
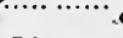
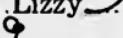
On the eighth day, we ate tough beef for a stew and rowed o'er the bay to our house at the Oaks.

*See page 63 for the rule for rounding curves.

LS, NS AND MS STROKES.

Ls.  ns.  ms. 

Vowels and rules are applied the same to these strokes as to all other consonant characters, but the vowel written at the end of these strokes is read between the sounds, or if two vowels are written at the end, one is read between and the other after both sounds.....

- Necessary  *
- necessity  *
- necessitate  *
- mister  *
- master  *
- miss  *
- misstress  *
- Messrs  *
- most  must / *
- answer  *
- since  signs  *
- science  *
- sales  *
- less  *
- leases  *
- losses  *
- Lucy  Lizzy  *
- Lesley  *
- loosely  *

Niece	mess	less	necessitate
nice	Miss	lace	necessity
noose	mice	lease	Misses
news	moose	lose	Mister
nose	muss	lass	mistress
noise	mass	loss	Master
annoys	moss	laces	Messrs.
alms	mouse	leases	answer
amiss	Moses	losses	allows
Anna's	Emma's	necessary	

Messrs Moses and Sims:

In answer to your news of the eighth, will say it is necessary for us to be masters of most of the Misses Lucy and Lizzie Sims's business.

We must see to the necessities and necessitate them to seek no alms of Mrs. Sims's sons.

It seems to us that if you lease the "Moose House" to your niece to sell eels, seals, signs, moist moss and nice mice the lass will lose all of the sales on laces; as the mice or the mouse will muss all of the nice lace your niece has—and of all of the scenes!

Miss Lucy aims to use the sums from these sales to buy Psalms that have *not* an ounce of sense, and may soil souls.

Most of this mess of business will be due to your niece's lease of the "Moose House."

Your nephew.

THE VOWELS SHADED.

At the beginning of an outline any vowel may be shaded for the sound of s before it, and any vowel following consonant sounds may be shaded to express the sound of s, z, sh, or tion following it.

Pays.....	6	pace.....	6	*
base.....	6	bays.....	6	*
face.....	6	phase.....	6	*
sail.....	6	sale.....	6	*
race.....	6	raise.....	6	*
cases.....	6	occasion.....	6	*
cheese.....	6			*
juice.....	6			*
sage.....	6	his.....	6	*
fish.....	6	cash.....	6	*
fashion.....	6			*
notion.....	6			*
motion.....	6			*
mission.....	6			*
caution.....	6			*
ocean.....	6			*
oration.....	6			*
said.....	6	some.....	6	*
son.....	6	soon.....	6	*
soil.....	6	Bessie.....	6	*

Must	looses	boss	fuss	cell
most	pace	bows	sip	sail
since	pies	vase	seep	sill
nice	puss	vice	soup	seal
news	pass	vise	soap	sole
owls	pause	views	sob	soul
laces	pose	phase	safe	soil
leases	base	face	save	
losses	bush	fees	sieve	
lasses	bass	fuse	sell	

A REST FROM BUSINESS CARES.

Mr. A. L. Lewis, who gave a sale at his house a few days ago, said he would "hie" to the sea for a stay of a few days, although all of his ails and ills were due to his losses in business—on laces.

So now he leases the "Ailes House," a house in a leafy woods at the base of a hill on an isle of the sea, where he will be safe from his business foes for these few days, also from the vice of city society.

The eighth day he was away; Anna, a niece of his, said to Will, his son, "I must have a sail o'er the bay to have a view of the face of my father. Ella said it would be nice to have the lasses, Addie and Emma, to go also, as it may save some of those sobs, since we were to stay at Abbic's house."

The Misses Bessie and Lucy Rose and Master Ed Russ are each to have a pass on a sail-boat o'er the sea and they say they are to see seals, eels, bass, owls and nice mice as they pass this isle.

They would have puss with them in the sail-boat if puss would not cause a fuss as she sees the mice.

Race	soar	seeks	Jessie
raise	sour	socks	juice
Reece	sick	sacks	gaze
rice	seek	chase	guise
ruse	soak	chess	goose
Russ—rush	sack	cheese	Guss
Rose	cases	choose	gas
rouse	kisses	chose	gauze
arouse	keys	choice	sit
sear	accuse	sage	
sire	Case	guess	
sewer	causes	geese	

TEA AT FATHER'S HOUSE.

This eve, Guss Reece, Jesse Ross, Will Russ, Fay Rose and Sarah Sells are to have tea at father's house in the woods by the bay. Father's niece is to be at tea, also.

Guss said, "Mother will have for tea a goose, rice, cheese, cake and sour juice." So you know Guss will be sick, as he will eat too much. They accuse Guss of such. He said, "The gas may cause us to be sick."

As soon as tea is o'er, Guss and Jesse choose to sit at chess, and Will and Fay say they will upset the chess. If they do, Guss and Jesse will give them a chase o'er the gauze sacks, out to the bay where they will have to soak Will in the bay. The house of Dave Russ is nigh the bay and Dave is to be in the house as the boys have the chase to the bay, so that* he may get Will out,—that† is, if the boys do not get into the sewer before they set upon Will.

Father's niece may amuse Will, Fay and Sarah, as the boys are at chess; if so, Jesse will seek the aid of Sire Russ, who would arise to aid the boys. He arose to aid Guss two days ago as Jesse would raise the siege.

Will and Jesse are to have a race in gauze socks o'er bushes for some geese, if so be they arcuse Guss.

*See page 39 for reversed vowels.

†See page 59 for rule for lengthening "aw."

Seat	sooth	sad	seize	juicy
sight	this	soda	size	Josie
suit	thus	daze	Sioux	city
soot	those	daisy	sauce	Sallie
sat	said	dizzy	cease	Sarah
sought	Sadie	dice	stays	solely
'tis	sod	doze	Bessie	arise
tease	seep	dues	Lizzie	Moses
ties	side	douse	Lucy	arose
toss	sued	says	Rosie	abuse

A COMPROMISE.

As Lucy and Lizzie Moses sat on a low seat by the side of a rose-bush, Josie and Bessie sought these lasses to go to the city that they might see the sights and to buy a new suit for Sarah Poe.

Thus, 'tis said, the Misses were in the city as Will Russ doused Dave Orr, as Dave had ceased to pay his association dues, and they saw Will do so.

As Lucy saw the sad face of Dave, the lass said, "Will, you ought not to thus abuse Dave." Will sought to tease the Miss and said, "I'll toss you in, too, if you accuse me of this before the judge," (you know Will stays at Lucy's house). So Lucy sought to soothe Dave and gave the boy a soda and a juicy sauce as a dose to soothe his ills.

Lizzie said, in a sad way, "I thought the fall would daze you or cause you to be dizzy."

Bessie said, "If Dave sues Will, I'll say all I choose in the case." At this, the Misses sought to aid Dave to arise and said, "You may go to our house."

Bessie said, "I must buy some seed to sow in the sod by the side of the daisies, also a tie for Rosie."

In two days Dave sued Will, and as Lucy arose to give a view of the case, Will said, "Cease your fuss, have Dave 'size it up' and I'll pay him* the fee, and also pay for a stew, if Abe, the lasses and their beaux will go to a cafe with me."

*See page 49 for rule for changing circles to loops.

THE FOLLOWING REVERSED HOOK.

Where the sound of "s, shel or tion" follows a consonant sound and no vowel is recorded at the end of its outline a reversed narrow hook may be used to record that sound.....

Apes.....	e	*
action.....	↖	*
section.....	↗	*
saves.....	↘	*
seeps.....	↙	*
source.....	↖	*
assertion.....	←	*
Persian.....	↖	*
suction.....	↖	*
auction.....	↖	*
sight.....	↖	*
commercial.....	=→	*
option.....	↖	*
cooks.....	↖	*
ours.....	↖	*
martial.....	↖	*
partial.....	↖	*
bushel.....	↖	*
station.....	↖	*
nation.....	↗	*
rotation.....	→	*

Fashion	occasion	petition	session
ration	cushion	sedition	imitation
oration	illusion	citation	notion
Hessian	caution	sensation	notation
fusion	quotient	allusion	motion
ambition	section	illusion	omission
position	lotion	action	association
possession	sufficient	auction	patients
rotation	addition	nation	society

AN ODD PETITION.

“Say, Will,” said Jesse Moses, a few days ago as he saw Will Reece buy some lotions at an auction, “I have an odd petition.”

“In this petition is a citation for a fusion of the Hessian Association and the Society of Hessians; an allusion to the secession of the Hessians from the Russian Nation; a caution to have rations ready and to set this petition in rotation in each section of these associations, a notation and an initiation of those who are in position and have the ambition sufficient to give an oration on the occasion of this sensation.”

“Now, Jesse,” said Will, “my notion is that the mission of the action for the emission of this petition, is to set in motion an illusion; and if you will have the patience to seek the quotient or solution of this petition, you may see a patient, as he sits on a cushion in a house adjacent to the city hall, occasion an addition to your petition.”

“This addition is the omission of the petition and it will give you the solution of this sensation.”

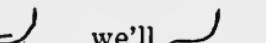
“This is the fashion of those Hessians.”

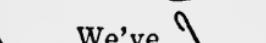
THE PRONOUNS I AND WE.

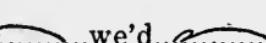
The pronouns I and we, at the beginning of an outline, may be blended with the following consonant stroke but they must be made long and narrow.

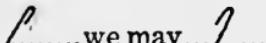
The I curves from the upper or right side of straight lines and from inside of all curves.

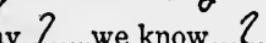
The "we" curves the opposite way. "We" should not be joined to the beginning of the h or sh strokes, but it may be written in about the same position and slightly disjoined.

I'll..........we'll.....*.....

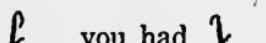
I've..........We've.....*.....

I'd..........we'd.....*.....

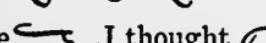
I may..........we may.....*.....

you may..........we know.....*.....

we're..........we had.....*.....

I had..........you had.....*.....

we get..........I got.....*.....

I wrote..........I thought.....*.....

we thought.....*.....

I'd do it..........*

I'm to see you..........*

you'n I would..........*

THE SHADED CONSONANTS.

Any consonant character may * Where two or more vowels be shaded for the following * sounds are used in the word "t, th, or d" sounds. If these * after the first consonant sounds are not needed in the * sound, if the consonant stroke word, the shading may add * expresses more than one to these words, the words; * sound, the first vowel may be to, the, do or would. * read between and the other * be read after the last consonant sound.....

Pay	6	paid	6	*	Pity	6
pate	6	apt.	1	*	Bettie	6
obeyed	6			*	Bessie	6
fate	6	fade	6	*	position	6
late	9	laid	9	*	potato	6
rate	6	raid	6	*	Lottie	6
height	6	hide	6	*	Louis	6
had	6	what	6	*	lady	6
could	7	lazy	9	*	Hattie	6
good	6	get	6	*	accusation	6
read	6	write	6	*	dado	6
did	6	not	6	*	duty	6
stood	6	study	6	*	beauty	6
past	6	pastor	6	*	rotation	6
futile	6			*	quotient	6
institution	6			*	tuition	6
bounty	6			*	notation	6
					body	6

Bate	date	fed	debt	heed
fate	made	let	net	wheat
fade	mate	led	Ned	cheat
rate	maid	red	met	deed
hate	state	head	stead	need
Kate	estate	whet	beat	meet
cased	saved	jet	feet	mead
gate	sailed	get	feed	dead
gait	saint	Teddie	lead	

HOW NED MEAD MET HIS FATE.

Teddie Russ, a neighbor boy, was at our house today and said that an old mate of the father of Ned Mead (a lad who used to mow wheat for us) was dead and had made Ned his sole heir to a neat estate in the state of Missouri—He made a deed to the boy.

Teddie said that the boy, on his way to St. Louis, met his fate in the way of a nice maid, Miss Kate Reed.

It was this way: Ned let his steed go at a high rate and paid no heed to its gait. As he rushed past the feed gate of an estate, an old red cow sallied out into the road; the steed stopped* and he fell† onto the steed, caught his foot in the net and hit his head on a post of a sty.

Kate Reed, a good maid of the estate, saw the boy and thought he was dead. He was sick and in bed at the maid's house for five days. The lass made a stew of meat and fed the lad, also bathed his head, and thus saved him.

As Kate had so saved him, he said he did not know how he could pay the debt and that he hated to cheat so nice a maid. So Kate said, "Why not wed?"‡ and the lad said, "I had not thought of that." Thus he met his fate and Kate set the date and said, "Now, father, you may call me Mrs. Mead, if I am not too late." So, on the date set, they passed o'er the mead to his estate, as fast as the feet of his steed could beat the road to meet the judge who wrote the deed so that they might be wed on his estate that day.

* See page 41 for expressing "p" sound.

†See page 101 for the "fl" stroke.

‡See page 88 for the combined vowel "we".

Bit	quit	rot	not	height
bid	did	rod	pied	hide
lit	knit	hot	bite	white
writ	mit	hod	abide	kite
lid	amid	cot	fight	chide
rid	knight	jot	write	guide
hit	pot	got	light	quite
hid	pod	God	rite	tight
kit	bot	tot	wright	tied
kid	lot	dot	right	night

A WRIT ON THE RITES OF THE ODD FELLOWS.

Mr. M. A. Wright, a mill*-wright, who wrought a mill on the mead, had a writ on the rites of the I. O. O. F., that a knight who stayed at White's sought to get.

Amid Wright's haste to hide the writ, he forgot that his tot of two lay on a cot not a rod away.

The tot saw his father, as he did this, got up, caught up the writ and hid it in Pat Nye's hod the night before Pat quit Wright.

The knight knew of this and had Pat leave his kit of tools, that had the hod in it, at Joe White's house.

In the night, Joe ope'd the kit, although the lid was tight, and spied* an old mitt tied to the lid of the kit. So Joe called for a light that he might see what was in the kit. As soon as he got the light, he saw right away that it was Wright's writ.

To save a fight, Joe did not write a jot about this, but bade Lot, his son, ride to Wright's and give it to him, e'er Wright sued the knight.

Dot said, "I hid your writ" and the father essayed to chide the tot; but the tot said he thought it was right, so the father did not chide.

Now, Pat was to abide at Joe White's and guide the knight o'er the mead to the mill that night; so they saw Lot ere he was quite to Wright's house, sought the heights, and rode in haste to chide the boy—it was a hot race but the boy led.

Pat raised his bow and aimed at the boy, but the arrow hit a pied kid that was in a lot nigh the boy's steed.

*See page 115 for the ml stroke.

Naughty	boat	foot	Lloyd	who'd
might	abode	fat	route	hood
mite	about	fad	rude	hut
beauty	Boyd	fought	root	hat
boot	put	vote	rut	had
but	Pat	avowed	rat	what
bud	pout	load	wrought	cute
bat	vat	loud	wrote	cut
bought	food	aloud	road	caught

MR. LLOYD WOOD.

Mr. Lloyd Wood had six good sized loads of wood nigh his hut by the side of the road, but he did not know how he would get them cut.

He saw Lee Boyd, a good sized lad, in a boat today on his way to his father's hut; so he called aloud to the lad and said, "Lee! Lee! Will you cut my wood and put it into my house for me?" Lee said he would.

Mr. Lloyd paid the lad and gave a load of the wood and some good food to his sick mother.

Mrs. Boyd wrote to Mr. Lloyd and said, "I might pay for the food." He said, "No, but as the rats about our house are bad you might let your cat stay at our house for a few days." This Mrs. Boyd did and it caused Maude, a cute maid of five, to pout.

Mr. Lloyd bought a nice hood for Maude, and for Lee, he bought new boots and a bat, so Lee said he was good, and avowed he would vote for Mr. Lloyd.

Mrs. Boyd was so wrought up she* almost cried.†

Lee got his hat and said, as Mr. Lloyd had paid his mother to have the wood cut, it would be rude to put it off.

That night he got a beauty rose for Maude and the mite of a maid said Lee was a knight. These words were a fad that Maude had.

Lee said, "Maude, your cat caught a fat rat by the foot nigh a vat and it fought, but pussy put it to rout."

*See page 94 for the sh stroke.

†See page 107 for the kr stroke.

Coat	good	thawed	mud	about
code	gad	dude	mat	amused
cowed	goat	duds	Maude	paste
accused	gout	dad	mad	best
cast	quote	doubt	mode	baste
cost	taught	dote	amid	beast
coast	that	gnat	stout	boast
chat	thought	note	stood	supposed

MAT AND HIS GOAT.

Mat Stout, who stays about our estate, stood on the coast of the sea and amused us at the cost of a goat.

The beast was mute, but, by and by, got mad at Mat.

Maude Post thought it was not best, and said, "Mat, let us have a chat on your code of laws about the beast. I doubt not that your mother taught you a code of laws such as these; but Mat did not dote on a chat and got mad at Maude just as his dad passed and saw it all."

Maude accused Mat of abuse of the goat, and his father said, "I have a good gad and I ought to use it on you." Mat was cowed, and his sire said, "I quote my laws to you, note it well my boy; be good to that beast or it will cost you the most."

THE L FOLLOWING A VOWEL.

L following any vowel, excepting circle vowels, may be expressed by recording such vowel characters exceedingly small. But the syllables "el, il or ly" may be recorded by adding an extra short ē or short ī circle—slightly disjoined if danger of confusing with the expression of short e or short ī.

If an outline is shaded in any way, the shading is read after the following vowel and before the l sound excepting when joined to the g stroke in which instance the l may be read before the following vowel or immediately after.

Glow	(	gold	)	*	.....
glee	(	gale	)	*	.....
lull	(	lilly	)	*	.....
Lowell	(		)	*	.....
loyal	(	while	)	*	.....
child	(	chill	)	*	.....
jewel	(		)	*	.....
style	(		)	*	.....
stole	(		)	*	.....
although	(		)	*	.....
also	(		)	*	.....
always	(		)	*	.....
bottle	(		)	*	.....
battle	(		)	*	.....
chattel	(		)	*	.....
wrestle	(		)	*	.....

Polly	roily	jelly	tally	style
fully	rally	jolly	daily	paddle
Bailey	hilly	child	duly	battle
Billy	holly	quilt	dally	beetle
folly	wheel	gilt	Stella	bottle
valley	whale	quill	Alps	fiddle
volley	while	gold	also	futile
lull	whole	jolt	always	vital
Lowell	Kelly	title	cattle	little
huddle	whittle	kettle	tattle	chattel
acquittal	toddle	metal	model	total
nettle	needle	quail	almost	
really	chilly	quality	petal	

A RIDE TO ITALY.

A gale from the Alps, that was really chilly, passed o'er a model valley as Polly Lowell, Billy Kelly, Stella Gould and Lillie Dailey rode on wheels past a little child that could but toddle.

Although the child was guileless, it had some holly and a lily—also some jelly (on its face). From the posies it pulled the petals and put some into a bottle with a needle, some into a kettle and the rest onto a quilt. While it did so, the rattle of our wheels caused a whole lot of cattle to huddle to one side of the road.

It seemed that this chattel was the cattle of the child's father. The father had a royal title.

This was vital to them so they duly rallied to the aid of the child; the act was futile, for Billy Kelly got a jolt as his wheel hit a piece of metal that he thought was gold. He lit into a nettle bed and had a battle with a lot of beetles. He soon saw his folly.

They tried to pedal away, but a volley of words from the "Royal Quill" caused them to quail so they were not so jolly. As soon as there was a lull in the volley of words they got the father's acquittal.

Stella said that the boys of quality would be in style if they had a quail's quill in the hat.

Billy said Lillie would jilt the fellow, that would tattle.

They saw a pulley in a roily pool and Stella said, "Those pulleys almost always tally with the whale-rope on the ocean."

On the road to Italy, Billy whittled a fiddle to a total waste.

VOWELS REVERSED.

Where vowels can be conveniently joined in a reversed way from which they are joined in preceding lessons, they may be so recorded to express the sounds of "r, rg, rj, rk or rch" following them.

If an outline is shaded in any way, the shading is read after the following vowel and before the "r" sound.....

Passer.....	*
pastor.....	*
bitter.....	*
butter.....	*
fetter.....	*
father.....	*
falter.....	*
faster.....	*
large.....	*
dark.....	*
latter.....	*
lighter.....	*
dollar.....	*
hatter.....	*
tighter.....	*
writer.....	*
reader.....	*
matter.....	*
mother.....	*

Fetter	foster	forge	Luther	heater
feather	patter	fork	ladder	header
feeder	pastor	argue	racer	hither
father	poster	dark	reader	hatter
fodder	bitter	Mark	Rider	cuter
fighter	butter	rear	writer	chatter
future	lark	rare	rather	stutter
fatter	large	roar	eraser	madder
voter	hark	sister	daughter	mitre
faster	whether	matter	gaiter	mother
whiter	thither	resource	roster	rooster

MARK LUTHER AND HIS FOSTER FATHER.

As Mark Luther wasted some of the resources of his foster father, who was a feeder of cattle, on fast racers that he rode hither and thither, he forged his own fetters for the future.

He was a writer for "The Leader" and a reader of it. The matter he wrote was a cater to the voters who were fighters.

The more he wrote the madder was his father whose words were quite bitter, for he did not care whether his foster son succeeded or not. He would rather that he would not.

They used to argue way into the dark about the cost of the posters.

A few days ago, as the father sold some of his fatter cattle that he fed on fodder, this son saw some feathers of a lark (that he thought were rare).

He put these feathers into a roster that his father had kept for his voters. A large rooster had caught the lark on a ladder that lay at the forks of the road.

Will Rider, who was a hatter, sold the father a header, a heater, a mitre and some gaiters for the two daughters (one that stutters and a sister that was some whiter and would chatter about a cuter sister).

The mother sold a cow, that the son raised from a calf, to the pastor so that the pastor would not have to buy butter.

Rp-rb Shp) mp-mb sp-sub

Vowels and rules are applied the same to the above strokes as to all other consonant characters.

Any outline may be written below the line of writing to express the following p or b sounds. If these sounds are not needed in the word, the words; "up," "be" or "to be" may be added to the word instead.

- Type writer *
- Ship shape *
- shop map *
- spy submit J *
- are to be *
- had to be copy *
- could be *
- repeat report *
- library rope *
- liberty *
- Repub *
- February *
- publish *
- I'm to be *
- you buy up *
- respectfully *

Peep	fob	reporter	sheep	spade
pop	fop	repay	shop	sped
pipe	vapor	Repub.	map	speed
pup	leap	rebate	may be	spot
pope	lop	reaper	mope	spied
bub	loop	wrapper	lump	spat
babe	lap	repute	lamp	spice
bib	elope	repose	lumber	suppose
Bob	liberty	shape	space	espouse
imbibe	library	ship	spies	spite

A REPORTER'S INTERVIEW.

A reporter of some repute, a fop, who wore an odd shaped fob and an elaborate wrapper, peeped into Bob White's shop on the ship as Bob had an old pipe in his mouth and imbibed the vapor that seemed to have a spicy taste as it arose out of the pipe.

A lamp was by his side as he espied the reporter. A babe, that sat on a tub and had a pup in its lap, leaped up as the pup hopped to a library stool.

The reporter said, "Bub, what a nice bib you have?" To Mr. White he said, "Is this Mr. White? I am a reporter on the Repub. and I wish to have the liberty to espouse your cause. I was on the spot as you and Mr. Pope were supposed to have a spat about the speed of an ape as it sped by you.

"As a spy, I see the lump on your face where he hit you as you mopped him in the mud, and I have a map of the lot. It may be you'll let me know where you stood. In spite of what some say, I thought you stood by that spade and he by the lumber you were to use to build* your new house.

"Now if you'll repose your case in me, I may get a nice rebate for you."

"Now, Mr. Reporter," said Bob, "let me suggest to you that on the day you saw us in a fight, Mr. Pope was in Europe and I was in the South Seas, just off Cape Good Hope."

* See Page 97 for the bl stroke.

Heep	cop	chubby	top	to be
hop	cob	chap	type	they'd be
hub	coop	job	tube	will be
happy	cup	Joppa	tub	it'd be
hope	cope	jab	dip	stop
whip	captain	gap	deep	steep
whoop	cheap	equip	tape	stoop
kept	chip	tap	dope	stab
cape	chop	topple	knob	stub
keep	chapel	tabby	step	

CAPTAIN POWELL'S JAP.*

Captain Powell was a happy, chubby chap, who kept a cheap Jap, whose duty it was to aid the captain. The captain equipped him with a whip, a coat, a cape with a red tape on it, and a cap so that he might go to Joppa.

As the Jap had to pass through* the deep woods, he made a bow out of the wood of an old oak hoop and arrows of the same oak.

At eve, as the sun was low, he stopped by a rill and dipped his cup into it for a sup of its cool bubbles, just as the captain and a "cop" got out of a cab. The captain had the Jap get two cups for the "cop" and him.

He kept the Jap on the hop, as the Jap had to heap chips and cobs to boil chops for them, for the captain had hoped to be in Joppa by eight for "taps."

The Jap set a tub of dope on top of a stoop as the "cop" passed up the steps. The "cop" stubbed his toe and passed into the tub, daubed his "royal robe" in the mud and jabbed his foot into the eye of a tabby cat.

On the way to Joppa, the captain had a mishap. As he passed nigh a gap, the hub of his cab "gave way" and he, the "cop" and the cab looped the loop.

I might write a lot of this, but it would be of the same type. This is all you need to write on the typewriter.

* See page 119 for the "thr" stroke.

* Slang. .

If it only requires part of an outline to express a word, other vowel or consonant characters may be joined to that outline to produce following words.....

- Ape ate.....*e*.....*
- Abe had to be.....*e*.....*
- Abe ought to be.....*e*.....*
- you have th.....*t*.....*
- you have had.....*t*.....*
- I have it.....*i*.....*
- you have us.....*u*.....*
- we have these.....*v*.....*
- we leased.....*s*.....*
- I lost.....*l*.....*
- sell it.....*ll*.....*
- seal it.....*ll*.....*
- we are to.....*t*.....*
- you are as.....*a*.....*
- we are at.....*at*.....*
- I had to be.....*b*.....*
- we could be.....*bl*.....*
- I caused.....*bl*.....*
- He got to be a.....*tl*.....*

You pay it	I had to see you	save these
you buy the	we have to see your	save those
you be at	we've had to pay	save us
we paid up	we have to pay	save all th
Abe ought	I've had to pay yours	save your
we put up	if you would be	save that
I passed up	if I would be	safe at
Al bought up	if we would be	see if he would
we have had	if they would be	see if you will
you have it	if he would be	see if you are to
we have those	save this	

THE SALE OF A TYPEWRITER.

Joseph Wright has a nice typewriter that you ought to have. You buy it. His sum is sixty-five. You pay for it and we'll pay you that for it, if you do not need the typewriter. We have to pay as high as eighty-five for the typewriter we now use.

I've had to pay your father fifty-five for old typewriters, and we've had to pay Abe Reed as high as the sum of sixty-two for these. Some years ago we'd buy new typewriters for ninety-eight and now we have to pay for new typewriters eighty-nine.

I do not know what to do. If you would be at Mr. Wright's I would have to see what typewriter was the best for me to buy.

If I'm not at Wright's, Abe ought to be in the office and he will aid you. You be at Wright's by five 'n I will see if he would be in the office.

You see we have those old typewriters that we may use, and may save this sixty-five. I wish to save all of the cash, as I have to see you the ninth of Sept. They say Al bought up all of the old typewriters that Wright had.

You may have all of these, save those for sixty-each.

Say less	we lay it	who would have had
see less	we lease it	who would have it
saw Lloyd	I lost all	who would have these
sell it	I lay up	who would know
sell your	we laid up	who would not know
sell all	you light up	who would have to be
sell out	I had to be	who would have us
sail out	who would see	he would have had
we let you	who would have	he would not be

DID LLOYD SELL COOPER'S HAT?

Artie Reed met Bob Cooper and said, Bob, did Lloyd sell your old hat? Why? said Bob.

I saw Lloyd sell out and sail out to sea, and I thought I saw him sell it. He said we let you have it. I saw less at the sale today, and I see less and less at each successive sale. Who would have had this old hat?

Who would have had it? Why, I would have had it.

Who would have had all of this or who would have these?

Why, Artie, he would have had all of these, if he had not sold them. Say, Artie, do you own the house you stay in?

No, we lease it. I lost all I had at the races.

Did you have the cash?

I laid up cash and I do lay up cash.

It is now quite late, will you light up?

I might, but as soon as I do, I must go to my house. So, Good-night.

We could see you	we got it up	we cause it to be
you could see us	you get up a	we quote you
we caught you	each would be	each ought to be
I called up	such would be	such ought to be
we case it	each had to be	it had to be
I chose it	sought to be	ought to see us
I chose to be	we test your	sought to see us
you choose it	I thought you	it would be

RUBE ROBERTS' SAIL ON THE BAY.

"Why, Rube Roberts, where were you all day?"

"The Rose boys and I got up a sail and we were in our sail-boat on the bay. We could see you on that high hill nigh Wright's Hall. You could have seen us. We had a nice day of it, as the air was as light as a zephyr and the sails were all new."

"You ought to have called up Lloyd Abbott, Roy Haight and Ella Wright. They would have had a nice day of it, also. I called you up and you were away, and so you caused it to be as it was."

"We could not get you and so didn't call them. Oh! You chose it to be so. I knew naught about it."

"You get up a sail in a few days. You ought to test your boat and see that it is good. If you do, we will all be in it. We had to test our boat and it was a sieve but the sieve had to be made. Did we test your boat? Oh, no, we knew you would do it."

"If you get up the sail, each ought to be on the quay by eight or nine. Such would be my idea and such ought to be yours."

I thought to be as though it would be so they would be so they would've had say these would be saw that you say this is to be oath had to be I would see that you would date	I am to be I am at you and I'd be we note I knew it we miss it I knew that I missed you we must be you must have had	some had to be same as as soon as seen to be seem to be not to be sent to be we know it would be we knew it
---	---	--

THE TWO AUTOMOBILES.

Mr. J. M. Lloyd's father bought for him a new auto., as soon as he knew it would be safe for J. M. to have it.

Mr. R. L. Boyd bought a new auto. for his niece, Bessie, but J. M. did not know it.

A few days ago he met Miss Bessie and said, "I am to have a ride in my new auto. Do you not wish to ride in it?"

"Oh, no, I have an auto of my own; I'm to be in my auto. on my way to Oak Valley. I thought to be on my way by day-light, but I missed you and I knew that you wished to be, and would be on the way if you knew we were to go."

"They say this is to be a nice day, the same as Sunday. It seems to be nice now and we must have a good ride o'er the paved roads. Where were you last Sunday? I saw that you had an auto. and you must have had a nice ride."

"Our society had a meet at Poe Valley; some had to be there* by nine, and I knew that I would have to see that they were all out. So, they would have had me on oath, and what could I say? The oath had to be and they would see that I made it."

Any circle may be changed to loops to express the following n or m sound

enough	1	*
into	2	*
indeed	3	*
them	4	*
agent	5	*
interest	6	*
institution	7	*
embody	8	*
impose	9	*
imbibe	10	*
engage	11	*
inroad	12	*
when	13	*
again	14	*
been	15	*
open	16	*
lessen	17	*
came	18	*
cousin	19	*
chain	20	*
stain	21	*
name	22	*
main	23	*
whence	24	*
invention	25	*
intention	26	*
mention	27	*

Pen	bend	faint	reign	him
pence	Bain	fence	rain	hymn
pain	bin	lain	rein	hint
pane	bean	lane	wren	when
paint	vent	lend	rinse	whence
pin	event	lean	rim	whim
opinion	vim	Linn	ream	cane
open	evince	limb	hame	kin
Ben	fin	limp	hem	came
bent	feign	lint	hence	

BEN LYON'S REWARD.

Ben Lyons bent o'er the fence of a cow-pen by the side of an oak, as the rain rinsed the rim of his hat.

He fain would have been at the fane whence floated* a hymn of beauty through* an open pane, but a whim of his kin had lain in his way, and hence to the lane he bent his steps.

He gave vent to his opinion as he said, "I'll evince to him that he is the bane of my vim."

As he passed the fence that his father had him paint, he saw a wren that had cut its limb on a pin in the fence. It lay limp on a bean vine* in a field of cane. He hid it, away in the hem of his coat and allayed the pain with the sap of cane.

An old hen, that had been out in all the rain, he put in the pen and fed again.

He rubbed the lint off the hames and put them on old Ned, so that he might go to get some quince.

His mother gave the father a hint that the boy was sad, so he gave the boy a few pennies to repay him for the events of the day.

Then Ben said, as he went to bed, "That is not so bad."

Kent	cone	then	steam
keen	acquaint	thence	esteem
cousin	Quincy	intense	indent
chain	ten	thin	dentist
chin	tent	dent	quince
gem	intent	dense	name
gent	intend	dame	intention
Jane	tense	dim	interest
Jim	tame	dean	instead
den	taint	main	invest
again	tin	stem	inert
against	tint	stain	
agent	team	inlet	

AN ESTATE ON THE THAMES.

Jim Kent of Quincy, said his intentions were to invest in an estate in which a Dane whose name was Jean, had an interest.

The Dane's cousin said he would act as agent, as Jim was rather inert at business, and the Dane was keen to sell it; the Dane said his cousin might sell it for him. For a while, the cousin was quite tense, but at last sold it for quite a gain.

Jim got a team and asked the cousin to go hence and acquaint him with the estate. The cousin said it was situated just off the Thames, nigh London, *England, on an inlet of the sea in a dense wood and he did not intend to use a team to go.

He said that it was a gem, as it was quite a chain of isles and on the isles were ten dens, and an immense lot of tame game. That he and Jean had been o'er the main isles again and again. That they had raised cane and quince for the "Queen's Gentlemen." Jean was not intent on the sale and said, "Taint no use for I'm 'gainst it, and no gent's tin or chin will cause me to sell it." It would do Jim good to see the steam arise and stain the stems or tint the leaves of the elm.

He did not advise Jim to go, but instead said he had an esteemed friend, a dentist, to whom he said he deemed it best for Jim to write an intense note and have him see to a tent that was on the estate.

Jim said, "Oh, no, that is too thin."

Pension	intuition	repetition	vision
invention	attention	inattention	invasion
impatient	tuition	invitation	inefficient
ambition	edition	supposition	infatuation
Lucian	efficient	accusation	imitation
inventive	mention	cessation	incision
institution	reputation	insufficient	

A YOUTH'S INVENTION.

The attention of Lucian Hays, who was at the head of an institution, was called to the intuition of a youth of eighteen years, who had an impatient ambition to test an invention that would aid the deaf. He sent an invitation to the youth to let him see the efficiency or inefficiency of the invention in question, for he thought the success of it would add to his reputation.

But the youth paid no attention to his invitation and even the repetition of it. And when some youth mentioned it to him, he said that all of the infatuation Hays had for him was to get a vision of his invention that he might get out an imitation of it.

Mr. Hays made invasions, on the supposition that the youth owed for his tuition. These invasions were almost without cessation, when he saw in an edition of the "Sunday Sun,"* an accusation that set up, within his bosom, an emotion.

It seems that the youth was about to institute an investigation as to what his rights were by the aid of law, as, in an invasion, Mr. Hays made an incision on the face of the youth; that was bad.

If the n or m sound can not blend in the same syllable with the name of a circle vowel, either an extra loop must be made or one of these strokes must be used to record the extra syllable.

When a word ends in "ted, ded, det or tet," as the consonant cannot be shaded for more than one sound, the more convenient of these should be used and generally shaded

Basin		laden		*	.....
business				*	.....
bidden		maiden		*	.....
deaden				*	.....
raisin				*	.....
hasten		chasten		*	.....
question				*	.....
listen		hidden		*	.....
beaten		recent		*	.....
noted		abated		*	.....
stated				*	.....
deeded				*	.....
voted		hated		*	.....
invested				*	.....
lasted		listed		*	.....
immediate				*	.....
cheated				*	.....
tasted				*	.....

Beaten	hasten	noted	posted
basin	hidden	needed	petted
business	written	knotted	padded
piston rod	whiten	matted	pasted
invested	kitten	deeded	basted
faded	jested	dotted	raided
laden	deaden	tested	loaded
lessen	tighten	tasted	lasted
heated	heeded	hated	quoted
studied	stated	instituted	question

ALBERT ROSS'S GASOLINE ENGINE.

Albert Ross has just invested in a noted business house to which Edward Boyd had written and posted a letter in which he quoted Albert, as asking* a question about how to tighten a certain piston rod to an old gasoline engine that loosens whenever* it is heated.

The basin of this engine was badly "beaten up" when deeded to Albert by a friend.*

Edward jested with him about the lesson he would get if he tested it. To this Albert made a statement* as to how he had studied it and "dotted down" each item the engine needed. He said he had padded the laden parts of the engine with a leaden piece to deaden its noise and that this lasted about a week. He hastened to tell about how he instituted a scheme* for whitening* the engine and said the whitening* faded.

Edward said he hated to ask him about how he petted a kitten that had raided some rats hidden in the basin of his engine, so he, Edward, pasted the question on a piece of linen and basted it around the engine for Albert to see.

*See page 55 for expressing the following "g."

*See page 94 for the "sk" stroke.

By crossing to or from any circle or loop the following "k, g, j or ch" sounds may be expressed. If "ing" does not coalesce with a preceding vowel an extra loop must be formed and cross from that as pacing, paining, etc. If these sounds are not needed in the word, by crossing from or to the short i circle, the expression of the word "which" may be added; or by crossing to or from the short e circle the syllable "ex" may be expressed.....

Page.....		*
paying.....		*
thinking.....		*
exerting.....		*
rising.....		*
passing.....		*
for which		*
which are		*
express.....		*
changing.....		*
choosing.....		*
costing.....		*
casting.....		*
raging.....		*
passing.....		*
figuring.....		*
which of.....		*
pitch.....		*
hickory.....		*

Paying	bending	bossing	fading
pacing	obeying	boating	investing
pensioning	beating	inventing	feeding
pinning	being	pouting	fitting
patting	abiding	figuring*	feasting
painting	buying	inviting	fighting
podding	abusing	voting	footing
pudding	boosting	fencing	fading
padding	budding	freighting	lending
bedding	facing	paining	

A REPORTER AT AN AUCTION.

Abe Wright, a reporter on the "Evening News," and his son, arranged to go to Mr. Lloyd's house to attend an auction, with the idea of investing in or buying Mr. Lloyd's house and lot. On the way, he was boasting about not having to pay or paying too big a sum for it.

The reporter's son thought of the boys' inviting him into the house, so that he might be eating pudding as his father was bidding on the house and awaiting the figuring of those who did the auctioning.

As Mr. Lloyd was bossing the auction, he said that as the paint was fading, Roy might be painting the coal-house, fencing the podding peas, feeding the pigs that were fighting, or fencing the cow-lot, and not beating the pining ape that had lost its footing as it was pacing o'er the posies; that Joe might be lending his aid to freighting* some goods that the boys were boating, "fitting up" some padding to be used for bedding for the ape, or footing up the sales as the audience was bidding.

As the boys were obeying, the reporter's son was bending o'er the ape and patting it, pinning a wrapping upon its paining limb and pouting about his not having any of the nice roasting pudding that was being cooked for those at the bidding.

Mr. Lloyd said the boy might be inventing some way for boosting the ape, that Roy was abusing, into its bedding if he wished pensioning.

*See page 101 for the "fg" stroke; page 101 for the "fr" stroke.

Leading	raiding	rating	housing
lading	raising	Hastings	whetting
letting	resting	hitting	Whiting
allotting	arresting	heating	cutting
lighting	reading	heeding	casting
lasting	rotting	hiding	causing
lathing	writing	hooting	coasting
loading	riding	haying	costing
looting	routing	hewing	cheating
Reading	hemming	hoeing	king, kink

WHAT WE WERE ALL DOING AT HASTINGS.

We were all doing something at Hastings. Abe was lading a ship; Will was leading ponies* to the ship; Edward was allotting goods for the lading, while Ella was lighting the gas. By the way, the gas was lasting well enough for Jim to be lathing the hall; Roy was loading some hay as his father did the rest of the haying; Kate was reading an ad. as a robber was looting our shop; Hattie and little Eva were raiding an ant-hill, as mother was raising dough for a cake; Fay was resting on the bed as the police were arresting a bad boy; Artie was going to Reading, as Roy Case was writing about the wheat that was rotting in the bin; Bettie was routing the hens that were on the roost, as Rosie was riding a pony*; Alice was hemming her wrapper and Ora was hitting a ball, as the sun was heating old earth, and Lloyd was not heeding the heat; Lottie was hiding some kittens, as Sarah was hunting* for them; Will Read was hoeing the potatoes and hewing wood for Joe as Joe was whetting his ax to do some chopping.

"When all of this is done," said father, "we may go to Whiting and be casting our nets into the bay in the summer and coasting on the ice in the fall; although this will be costing me some, it will be causing us to be enjoying our stay in Whiting."

*See page 64 for deeping curves.

Change	acquainting	intending	dotting	mussing
chink	knitting	thinning	doubting	amassing
chasing	tiding	denting	netting	matting
choosing	testing	studying	noting	staying
jotting	teasing	dating	nothing	sting
jesting	tasting	deeding	thinking	stewing
getting	toasting	dotting	needing	stating
guiding	tossing	dying	meeting	bringing*
quitting	tenting	indicting	missing	

THE ADVENTURES OF A "CHINK" (CHINAMAN).

I had been staying at a hotel, spending my hours in knitting, studying, jesting, thinking, tasting some tea that was steeping, and had just finished jotting down my lesson, when I saw a lot of boys chasing a "chink" for the cash he had.

I kept my eyes on the boys as they passed down the avenue. At the postoffice they stopped, and the "chink" set them to choosing, while he was teasing them by tossing pennies out into the dust of the road.

Soon a lot of boys gathered,* and the police that were passing, stopped to inquire about the fuss.

As soon as the "chink" saw the police, he "set" to stating his reasons for the boys amassing and giving some tidings about the boys. But he had no idea of indicting the boys.

Then he "set" to stating to them how his father, while dying by the sting of a bee, had been inditing advice and deeding to him all he had.

It seemed to be amusing to the boys to see him going to meeting with his change in a piece of tenting. He was intending to say nothing about this change. But as he was missing some matting that he was needing he thought it might be at the boys' meeting, and said so, when the boys "set" to chasing him.

The police had been noting what he had said and testing the boys, when they "set" to jesting them about getting away and letting them off. All of this while they were intending to let the boys think they were quitting their jobs while they were guiding them to the station for not acquitting the "chink."

*See page 134 for the "br" stroke.

The short ā and aw may be made the length of "n, m, ns, ms, mn or nm" strokes to add the sound of these characters to them. Aw may be lengthened in the same way to add these sounds to "aw" or "ah".....

Pan	ā	pans	ā	*	Pawns	ā
answer	ā		*		Vaughan	ā
pawn	ā	band	ā	*	palm	ā
than	ā	hand	ā	*	balm	ā
Champion			*		calm	ā
Dan	ā		*		botany	ā
advantage	ā		*		gone	ā
fancy	ā	land	ā	*	Dawn	ā
stand	ā		*			
instance	ā		*			
chance	ā		*			
Panama	ā		*			
Hammond	ā		*			
famine	ā		*			
Latin	ā		*			
lance	ā		*			
lawn	ā	fawn	ā	*		
fatten	ā		*			
patent	ā		*			
laudanum	ā		*			

Page	hickory	quick	patent	fan
pig	hitch	quake	pant	fans
pitch	which	thick	palm	fatten
big	whig	Dick	pawn	fanned
passage	cage	dig	band	fawn
league	kitchen	deck	botany	fond
rage	check	make	bond	land
rig	cheek	stick	van	lands
fig	Jake	stake	vantage	lawn
Fitch	gauge	static	a'vance	Latin

JAKE FITCH'S FAWN AND PIG.

On the fifty-eighth page of his botany, Jake Fitch saw a Latin passage giving a story of an old Whig who pitched his tent beneath the thick leaves of a fig and some palms, where he could make fans of the palm leaves and put them into his van, an old rig he got of a boy by the name of Dick Vaughan.

This Whig had a big pet fawn that was fond of the figs and he would use a hickory stick to stake it out on the land or lands about his tent. Each day he would gauge its "static advance" by weighing it. He, also, had a pet pig that he kept in a cage in the kitchen of his tent or that he hitched to a stake on the lawns about the houses in the neighborhood. He fed it on hickory nuts and "checked up" its weight, also. He fastened a patent band about its leg and a ring in its nose so that it would not dig up the lawn, as he had given his bond not to pawn the pig nor* let it dig up the lawn.

One day, when the heat was intense, and the Whig was away to attend league, the fawn got into a quick rage at the pig and they fought 'til they both had to pant. As the Whig was not at the tent to fan them and they were so fat, they both died.

*See page 126 for the "nr" stroke.

THE FOLLOWING I LENGTHENED.

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The following i may be lengthened to record the n or m sound following the i. It should curve outward

Pine.....	*
pint.....	*
find.....	*
finding.....	*
line.....	*
lime.....	*
kind.....	*
thine.....	*
dime.....	*
time.....	*
tighten.....	*
quinine.....	*
tiny.....	*
mind.....	*
rhyme.....	*
lighten.....	*
behind.....	*
Whine.....	*
chime.....	*
twine.....	*

Hand	John	dawn	bind	fines
Hattan	gone	daunt	dine	binds
cam	tan	dawned	minds	vine
can't	tans	Staten	kind	vines
calmed	tanned	stand	twine	Rhine
chance	taunt	instant	enchant	lines
chant	than	stammer	standard	behind
champion	dance	hammer	Jan.	mine
jam	dam	dancer	chimes	

JOHN HATTON'S DANCE.

On Jan. 9, John Hatton, a champion dancer, danced all night 'til day-dawn behind ivy vines, which twined about the boughs of an old hickory.

There was not an instant that he ceased to dance. This was on a fine stand at Staten Island, as some one thought to daunt him by giving him the taunt that he would stand it to dance less than six hours. So, just at the chime of bells* and the ring of hammers, this enchanter,* without a stammer, said, "This is my chance." To the tune of "Ladies' Chants" he set his standard for other* dancers. With not a can't, but with feet encased in oak-tans, a mind that was calm and kind as the twine of the vine about the stand, he had gone to wend his way o'er line on line as freely* as the flow* of the Rhine; and as firm* as the cam of a wheel, he glided his way o'er the Staten Island.

*See pages 122 for the "tr" stroke; 97 for the "bl" stroke; 119 for the "thr" stroke; 101 for the "fl" stroke, and 126 for the "rm" stroke.

The curve for ou or ow (o) may be continued to curve inside like this (o) to express the following n or m sounds...

Ounce.....	<u>o</u>	*
pound	<u>o</u>	*
bound.....	<u>o</u>	*
bounce.....	<u>o</u>	*
found.....	<u>o</u>	*
pounded.....	<u>o</u>	*
around.....	<u>o</u>	*
hound.....	<u>o</u>	*
count.....	<u>o</u>	*
account.....	<u>o</u>	*
gown.....	<u>o</u>	*
town.....	<u>o</u>	*
down.....	<u>o</u>	*
noun.....	<u>o</u>	*
amount.....	<u>o</u>	*
astound.....	<u>o</u>	*
wound	<u>o</u>	*
sound.....	<u>o</u>	*

All curves but those of "ah and long ū" may be deepened to express the following n or m sounds; as un (=), own (=), them (翻身) or Gent (C)

Shade "un" for "under." =

- own = ... only = *
- pony *
- bone un = *
- phone *
- hundred *
- alone *
- home *
- undone *
- Jones *
- tone ton *
- them undo *
- stone *
- unless *
- untie *
- lesson *
- understand *
- done *
- homely *
- underwriter *
- lonely *

Pound	gown	pun	thump	bone
bound	town	abundance	jump	pony
abound	towns	fund	gun-gum	phone
found	down	lesson	gent	alone
fountain	noun	lump	ton	Rhone
round	mount	lumber	them	home
hound	amount	Huns	done	Jones
count	stound	hunt	none	tone
account	astound	core	stun	stone
counts	announce	chum	stunt	

THE GOWN JONES FOUND.

Last week, I received a 'phone from* a gentleman by the name of Jones, who announced that he and his chum had just come home, and wished to see me.

It seems that they had been away for a stay of a year on the Rhone. While in Europe, they were on the hunt for game, when some Huns, mounted on ponies, thumped them with stones which stunned Jones and raised lumps on his chum's head. They had guns but did not use them. When the Huns had done this, they, again, mounted the ponies and bounded away. In a "stound"** they were alone.

A count said, that around the woods, in which they were, the Huns abound; but Jones said that the count aimed at a pun, for he knew that no Huns were in Europe and he did not enjoy the fun the count was having at his expense.

On account of this, he and his chum came home; and as they passed through town nigh a fountain they found a gown with quite an amount in it. As to the amount, he did not say; but he thought it was mine and said I might have it if I would come down town.

I had to have some lumber and a ton of lump coal; I hitched up my ponies and sought the gown and the funds, as I thought, but when I came to see the gown I had my lesson; for the gown had quite an amount of holes in it.

*Obsolete.

Aptly	peddle	fiddle	acquittal	cutely
safely	pistol	feudal	actual	justly
softly	petal	little	title	tastily
badly	paddle	riddle	tattle	deadly
fitly	postal	rattle	metal	neatly
vastly	bottle	huddle	meddle	nightly
readily	boodle	whittle	model	nicely
rudely	battle	kettle	muddle	medley
Hadley	fatal	fatality	nettle	stately
hastily	fatally	chattel	costly	steadily

THE LITTLE REBEL.

Now Mr. Caudle, you can readily see the feudal notions of your little rebel. He was vastly in need of a model father.

I fitly said to Mr. B. Hadley who peddles pistols, fiddles, costly medals, the red rose and its petals and those deadly bottles of wine, that, if he sold the boy the fatal pistol, the boy would hastily go to battle, let the bullets rattle, and riddle all of those who would meddle with his rights; and now you see how he is in a muddle.

Although he was nicely, neatly and tastily kept, he was steadily and readily going to the bad. Nightly, he was in a "huddle" at the race or rattled that old kettle to nettle me.

When he was a babe, and could but toddle, I softly and safely put him to bed. Then we justly said he cutely spoke and aptly used his little knife to whittle.

But, when I received this stately postal about his coat being all red with the stain of Mr. Hay's blood* whom he fatally riddled, I said, "Oh, how may we get the boy's acquittal?" I rudely thought the officers might be vastly in need of boodle. This thought, I knew, was a sin.

*See page 97 for the "bl" stroke.

Add-ition	ad-mission	ad-vice	Algiers
add-le	ad-mit	al, all	al-most
add-uce	ad-mittance	al-though	all-oy
ad-here*	ad-ieu	all-ow	al-so
ad-apt	ad-opt	al-ready	all-ude
ad-jacent	ad-vance	al-beit	all-usion
ad-jective	ad-vantage	all-right	ul-timate
ad-join	ad-vent	all-hands	ul-ster
ad-just	ad-venture	all-day	Archie
ad-jutant	advise	all-iance	ar-ch

ARCHIE ALLEN'S ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Archie Allen, whose home is in Algiers, gained admission to the United States by the aid of an alliance that he had with a count.

He had already bid adieu to his native town and got on board a ship "all right" while all hands were on duty; when he made his advances to a count to have the count adopt him as his son, and had almost succeeded. An adjutant, sitting on a seat adjacent to his, advised the count to do so, adding that the boy was quite an adept at almost anything he attempted to do and would be an advantage to him if he could adapt the boy to our customs and ways.

The count heeded his advice and allowed the boy to act as his son, for the time at least; but, in the advent of his coming into the United States, the officers thought they would not admit him. All day, the boy was quite abject.

Each time the count alluded to it, or at each allusion, the officers were addled, and to adjust matters, said the count might pay an admission fee for him if the boy would lay off his ulster. This was the boy's ultimate success. Albeit, the boy had to pay the count dearly* for his adventure. This the boy did, as he was gold without alloy, and in addition, adhered to the count's interest.*

*See page 111 for the "hr" stroke.

*See page 119 for the "dr" stroke.

Ar-dent	any-way	any-thing	ab-sent
ar-duous	ant-edate	any-where	app-earance
ar-gent	ant-erior	app-end	ob-edient
ar-gue	anth-em	app-etite	ob-edience
ar-ith—	ant-idote	app-licant	ob-lation
or-ifice	ant-ipode	app-lication	ob-ligate
ans-wer	ant-iquity	op-erate	ann-ex
an-tique	any	app-os-ition	

A YOUTH'S AMBITION.

Some years ago, I knew an ardent youth, who put in an application* to operate a pipe-organ for a gay audience.

He met with some opposition, as his antique ways aroused the objection of the choir; and, to obligate* him to do an arduous task, they chose an antique anthem—an anthem anterior to anything he had ever heard.*

In answer to this he did not argue with them, for he knew the urgent need of success; but he said to the audience, "Are any, anywhere, in this audience who know this anthem?" and they all answered, "No." Then he said, "I wish to amuse you, so listen."

He sat at the organ and thumped the keys to the time of the anthem but to the tune of "A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight."

Not a listener knew, no, not even the choir, but that he was right; for none of them knew the piece.

He received an ovation and the choir did not appear to object to the audience's oblation and to his being annexed to the choir.

*See page 111 for the "hr" stroke.

*See page 105 for the "lk" stroke.

Ob-sequies	exc-el	exp-ance	exp-osition	em-boss
ob-tain	ex-cuse	ex-pedite	ex-tend	emp-ty
ob-viate	ex-alt	ex-pedition	ex-tent	en-chant
op-en-h-and	ex-ult	ex-pound	which-pay	en-chain
opp-ose	ex-ert	ex-press	which-had	en-case
opp-position	ex-hort	ex-quisite	em-bal-m	endanger
ex-cavate	exp-and	ex-tant	em-body	end-eavor
				in-which

HOW WE WERE FOOLED.

A few days ago, as we thought, a sad incident happened for my aunt.

It was this way. A beauty of a case came by express to our house for our aunt and we were all exultant that aunt had received such an exquisite gift.

I thought to exalt her son, Edward, by exhorting him to expose that which was encased in this excellent, embossed case, by opening it for exposition to us all.

I thought we would all be enchanted with that which was excavated. To expedite matters, I, in an open-handed way endeavored to give him an excuse to do so, by exhorting the rest to have him do it, and expounding to all my reasons.

This act, which had endangered my peace, was not so excellent as I thought, for we found embodied in it, a body that seemed to have been embalmed for some time, also, a typewritten account of the obsequies at the death of Miss Ella Rose.

We thought this was her niece, and, as our aunt was out when we opened the case, we thought to obviate any opposition by re-encasing it in the case in which it was expressed.

Aunt, finding out what we had done, said that Ella Rose is a white rat extant in the embalm, enchain'd in beads of gold. "Edward, you may open the effigy and let the rat out, for your cousin expanded the case to fool you by its expanse," said our aunt.

We extend this story to you that you may write it to its full extent in shorthand.

Although this syllable is naturally expressed, it does not readily suggest itself to the pupil; we therefore, give illustrations below.....

Anxious.....		*
illustrious.....		*
facetious.....		*
gorgeous.....		*
righteous.....		*
religious.....		*
religion.....		*
gracious.....		*
luscious.....		*
*conspicuous.....		*
*continuous.....		*
industrious.....		*

* See page 79 for the "con" prefix.

These characters are used for prefixes: "under (=), super (~), trans (~), inter (~), enter (~), sub (r), ad (~).

Undergo		*
underwriter		*
understate		*
superin-tend		*
supervise		*
superlative		*
transcribe		*
transmission		*
transgress		*
interview		*
entertain		*
enterp-rise		*
submit		*
subject		*
advise		*
admission		*
add-ition		*
advantage		*
advantageous		*

En-d-less	im-pede	imp-otent	in-dict
en-dow	im-pend	imp-ress	indisp-ose
en-due	imper-ative	In-dian	indi-spense
im-bibe	imper-tinent	in-capacity	in-dite
im-bitter	imper-vious	in-case	in-duce
im-bue	im-petus	In-diana	in-dustry
im-mense	im-pious	inde-finite	in-famous
im-mediate	import-ance	in-dent	in-fant
im-passive	imp-ose	in-deed	
im-peach	imp-osition	In-dia	

A MOTHER OF INDIA.

A mother of India was about to dispose of her infant
 A missionary saw it and so indited the account of it that
 some men, imbibed by the act of the mother's impertinence,
 imposed an immediate impost upon the agent, which
 impeded the act.

This gave an impetus, that imbued the judges who had
 the mother indicted and made it imperative that the infant
 stay by her.

This impassive mother thought the act quite infamous
 and most impious; and, indeed, thought to induce the judges,
 who were indisposed to act, to put off, to an indefinite time,
 this indictment.*

Some, who had imbibed ale, thought this was an imposition
 and wished to impeach the judges or impress them
 that an impending act would be made.

They soon found out that those immense judges were
 impervious to all they did. The judges knew of their incapacity
 to impeach them.

· · This indictment of the missionary did an endless amount
 of good, as it caused some to endow an institution for the
 good of such infants and this institute, so endowed, saved
 mothers, also.

*See page 115 for the "mn" stroke.

See page 115 for the "con" prefix.

In-fest	un-beaten	un-common	under-buy
in-finite	un-bending	uncon-dition	under-change
in-fuse	unbe-known	uncon-stitute	under-coat
in-genious	un-bidden	unde-fined	under-cut
in-habit	un-bias	unde-sired	under-fed
in-justice	un-bound	undisp-ose	under-go
in-let	un-brace	undi-vided	under-gone
in-mate	un-capped	under-agent	under-hand
in-quest	un-case	under-bid	under-lie
en-thuse	un-changed	under-bush	

THE OAKWOOD ESTATE ON HUDSON BAY.

Mr. John Boyd, an ingenious youth of two-five (25) years, bought, unbeknown to his cousin, the undivided half of some land on an inlet of Hudson Bay, that was owned by heirs to the Oakwood estate, on which stood a large white stone house.

The inmates had just had an inquest on the death of some of the infinite amount of mosquitoes that infest the house.

As they were the only inhabitants of the land, he saw no injustice for him to go unbidden into the house and infuse a perfume for them. This was so uncommon for them, as the under-agent said that the land had been unchanged for years, and that these mosquitoes had unconditioned it for a home. The under-agent had hoped to underbid him as he had underchanged his cash.

John was unbiased, and had unbounded hopes of unconstituting the rights of the mosquitoes; so he lay off his undercoat to cut the underbushes and the vines that underlie them in an undefined way.

He knew that what the land was about to undergo was undesired by them; but with a will unbeaten although underhanded, he uncapped or uncased the well, unbraced the old fence and seemed to be undisposed to give up when evening came and the mosquitoes saw what their lot had undergone. As they were underfed, and as he had his undercoat off, they gave him so many undercuts, that he soon beat the air, made a bee-line for higher land and now it would be easy to underbuy the land of him.

Under-mine	super-fine	trans-it	sub-ject
under-most	super-intend	trans-late	sub-lime
under-sell	super-lative	intrans-it	sub-mit
under-stand	super-cede	trans-mit	sub-ordain
under-study	super-vise	trans-view	sub-sequent
under-stood	trans-pose	sub-mission	sub-side
under-tone	trans-cend	sub-con-cave	sub-sist
under-writer	trans-i-ent	trans-mute	sub-stance
super-add	trans-action	subdi-vide	

A SCENE ON LAKE GENEVA.

The superintendent of a deaf and dumb asylum owns a nice residence on the west side of Lake Geneva, a beautiful translucent lake, about a mile in width and eight miles in length.

An undertaker, staying at the house as a transient, to transact business subject to the supervision of his association, had just superseded a superannuated deacon, and, in a transaction, said to the deacon in an undertone, "I understand that you understood me to undermine you by underselling these goods. Now, while these goods were in transit subsequent to my supervision, they were subdivided and sold, then the transaction was submitted to you. It was at this submission that you were subject to this change."

As this speech was going on the superintendent was having a transview of this sublime lake. He sat in an intransitive way, as the transcendent beauty of the sun's rays were transmitting a radiant light on the subconcave panes of his residence.

Beside him sat his son, bending o'er a substudy translating Latin, the substance of which he could not get, due to the fact that some of the words were in the superlative degree.

When these superfine rays of light had subsided and were transposed to the undulating lea below, the boy was transmuted from a sedate student to a romping youth, and said, "Father, let us have a sail on that beautiful lake."

De or di (') may be shaded for dis or des ('); pre or per (\) may be recorded closely under or to the right of the beginning of an outline, and pro or por may be written closely over or to the left of an outline. These may be written below the line of writing for the following p or b.....

Denote.....	' /	*
divide.....	\ /	*
dilate.....	' 9	*
dispose	' c	*
depot	' g	*
proposition.....	' s	*
purpose.....	' s	*
deposition	' s	*
disuse.....!	' o	*
provide.....\	'	*
permit.....\ /	'	*
appropriate.....\ \	'	*
predisposed.....\ \	'	*
produce.....\ \	'	*
promote.....\ \	'	*
previous.....\ \	'	*
purchase.....\ 6	'	*
indisposed.....\ \	'	*

Sub-due	inter-cede	interp-ose	deb-it
sub-stitute	inter-cept	interr-ogate	de-camp
sub-urb	inter-chain	inter-sect	de-fine
ad-ore	inter-commune	inter-rupt	de-ceive
ad-ulate	inter-change	inter-state	de-cent
ad-hesion	inter-ject	inter-vene	de-cide
ad-hesive	inter-line	inter-view	
inter-loan	inter-lace	enter-tain	
inter-lude	inter-mit	enterp-rise	

A SCHEME FRUSTRATED.

Messrs Roberts and Hand entertained the idea that, if they could interview the officials* of the suburban road that intersects on a choice piece of land in the suburbs of the city of Omaha, Neb., and joins with the interstate line, they might get them to intercede for them, so that they might entertain the laborers, who were repairing these roads, in an enterprise whereby these laborers would inter-loan to each other* in such a way that their interchange would pass into the hands of said Roberts and Hand.

They thought that this enterprise would interchain all of these laborers of the road into such an adhesive society that this adhesion would interlace all of their interest, and nothing could interrupt their plans.

When they sought to interrogate these officers, an officer of the law interjected his objection so as to intercept this "debut." This was an interlude that caused an interchange of thoughts and in the time when they were to intercommune with the officers, the laborers decided to decamp and this descent subdued their* intermittent adulation of the laborer whom the officers seemed not to adore.

*See page 94 for the "shl" stroke.

*See page 119 for the "thr" stroke.

Dec-i-sion	de-mise	de-rision	des-pite
de-cisive	de-note	desc--end	de-scent
de-stitute	de-pend	de-feat	de-tain
de-fame	de-posit	de-sire	de-taste
de-fense	de-sign	de-cay	de-vast
dep-ose	dep-ot	de-sist	de-vise
de-generate	dep-ress	des-titution	de-vote
de-lay	dep-ute	des-pise	de-vout
de-liberate	de-ride	de-light	di-ffuse

CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH.

Who does not delight in the early history of our country? In those days when our fore-fathers were almost destitute by the devise of the Indians who devastated their homes.

For example, deliberate on the days of our devout John Smith.* Despite the fact* that some despised and sought to depress him and even designed his imprisonment,* persecuted by despots, defamed and derided by the degenerate, he "landed" a prisoner in the colony of which John Smith became* president.

While exploring the country he denoted his friendship for the Indians. His people depended on him and he had them build forts for their defense.

In an expedition up the Chickahominy he was detained by the Indians. Without delay, he devised a plan for escape by devoting his time to interesting his persecutors and was decisive in depositing a letter into the hands of his friends at Jamestown. The hour of his demise had apparently come. He could not desist it. They would depose him of his life.*

It was then that Pocahontas,* the daughter* of the chief, descended to his assistance, and through* her descent the purposes of the Indians were defeated. They could not refuse her desire.

At last, disabled* by a wound, Smith was carried back to England. The colony was depressed and Jamestown became* devastated by disease, decay and famine. It was the decision of all, that his valuable* services were the support of the colony.

*See page 97 for the "bk" stroke.

di-gest	dis-band	disinter-est	dispre-judice
di-mit	dis-ease	dis-join	dis-pute
di-mity	de-cision	dis-joint	disproportion
dis-suade	dis-cussion	dis-may	dis-quiet
dis-tance	discon-nect	dis-mount	dis-robe
disad-vantage	dis gust	dis-obey	dis-rupt
disad-vise	discon-tent	dis-miss	dis-satisfied
dis-allow	discont-inue	dis-pend-er	dis-sension
dis-appoint	dis-guise	dis-pense	dis-sipate
dis-avow	dis-honest	disp-ose	dis-used

A BOY CAUSES DISCONTENT.

While reading o'er the digest of a case, I saw a notation, where a bad boy in a large notion business, to the dismay of his mother, disobeyed her advice, and disinterested his co-laborers, while the owners of the business were in the East, at such a distance that they could not dissuade the discontented or dissatisfied not to join the boy's dissension.

They could disconnect the boy's interest with the business, discontinue his labor, and disrobe him of his disguise. They did dismiss him, but by dispensing with his labor did not disprejudice his co-laborers, disband, or disrupt their* society, even though they disposed of some of the disquieted, and disputed the right of some who were disappointed and also dissipated by the association with this bad boy.

The boy said the cause of it all was, the dishonest disproportion of cash, that they dispensed to the laborers and that they were all disgusted o'er an act of the owners, who made them wear a piece of dimity around the hat on the way home or on the avenue, and that if they did not dis-advise or dimit this dimity into disuse his society would sue them for damage.

This the society did and got the damage.

CON EXPRESSED BY CROSSING: ALSO THE 79
PREFIXES CON OR COM AND GRE OR GRA.

"Con, com, coun, cog or cong" (-) prefixes may be shaded for t or d. These syllables in the body of a word may be expressed by crossing outline for the syllable before them with outline for syllable after them. Examples given below.

The syllables gre or gra may be expressed by slightly lifting the pen. Examples given below.....

Committee		*
compose		*
country		*
continue		*
congress		*
conduct		*
comply		*
to commence		*
comprehend		*
compromise		*
recommend		*
recognize		*
congregate		*
photograph		*
lithograph		*
aggregate		*
phonograph		*
can		*
cannot		*
com		*
coming		*

Dis-unite	per-mission	pre-cede	prede-fine
perad-venture	per-petual	pre-cedence	predes-tine
per-ceive	per-secute	pre-cept	predisp-ose
per-cent	pre-cipice	per-sist	pre-engage
per-cept	per-son	pre-cision	pre-exist
per-chance	per-suade	pre-cise	pre-face
per-cussion	pur-chase	precomp-ose	appre-hend
per-fidy	per-vade	precon-sign	pre-judice
per-mit	pre-caution	pre-con-demn	pre-lude
pre-mature			

A MEDLEY OF WORDS.

"Do not think that I am predisposed to predestine you to pre-engage any person to precompose this preface as a prelude to the premature epistle of your predecessor.

"I must persist in being precise, and this precision as a preceptor causes me not to precondemn you, but to pre-consign this duty, as a precedence, to precede the epistle to a person who can nicely predefine the advantages of purchasing a precipice for a town lot.

"Peradventure, I do not get such a person, I may, per-chance, permit you or give you the permission to write it, if you will use precaution not to let the person know that the lot is a precipice," said Roy.

"I do not perceive how you could think that I would have a hand in such perfidy. Do not allow such thoughts to pervade your mind. You might apprehend them before they pre-exist," said Robert.

"I hope this speech of mine does not so prejudice you against me as to cause you to persecute me by perpetually speaking of it to me," said Roy.

Pre-mise	pre-sume	pro-ficient	prop-ose
pre-notion	pre-tense	pro-fit	pro-pound
pre-occupy	pre-vise	pro-found	purp-ose
prep-osition	pro-bate	pro-fusion	pur-sue
prep-ose	pro-bation	pro-hibit	pur-vey
pres-ent	pro-ceed	pro-mise	com-bat
pro-cess	pre-side	pro-nounce	com-bine
prec-edent	pro-cession	pro-phesy	com-bust
press-ure	pro-duce	pro-phet	come
counter-sign	pro-fess	can, cannot	come-ly

THE PROMISED PROMOTION.

Gentlemen, I am not a prophet and I do not propose to prophesy that your association will meet with any combustion if you do not; but I purpose to propose or propound to you a question:

Do you at the present time or in the process of time profess to promise me a promotion to the profound position of pre-occupying the president's seat—the seat of him, whom you have so profusely pronounced proficient to produce the desired results, while pursuing the duties as a head of this combine?

I need no pressure, for, without pretense, I presume you do, and may I proceed to preside at the head of the procession that is to lead our president to the combat, which you in your good sense have purveyed or prevised and made a wise choice?

May I profit by this and say that your "probate" will keep in high esteem, the deep impressions made on him at this probation? I say probation, for it gives me a chance to let you see how I appreciate it.

Comet	comm-une	con-ceal	condes-cend
comm-and	com-mute	con-cede	cond-ition
comm-end	comp-anion	con-ceit	cond-ole
comm-ence	comp-ass	con-ceive	con-done
coming	comm-ission	con-sent	cond-uct
comp-ose	comp-tent	con-cept	con-fab
com-pound	con-federate	com-mit	comm-ittee
comm-ode	compre-hend	con-cession	con-fess
com-rade	con-cave	cond-emn	con-fide

THE COMRADE A SMUGGLER.

A confederate comrade had command of the "Comet," a fast liner on the Atlantic Ocean. His companion concealed goods bound for the U. S. in a concave part of the ship to escape paying duty on the same, and confided this fact to his confederate friend, which act his friend condescended to condone, and even commended him for his conduct.

A few days later they had a "confab" with a commission that was appointed to commune with them about the concepts they had of the ship's contents when the companion made a confession on condition that this committee give him some kind of concession. This they refused to concede; but condemned him and committed him to Libby Prison by and with the consent of this confederate.

A few days later the confederate, coming to his cell at the prison, condoled with him and said, that he would try to get the President to commute his sentence.

Now, what I cannot comprehend is, how such a competent commander could commend the conceit of this thief, even though he was his comrade. I conjecture that the ship was too commodious for such a compound.

Con-fine	con-secute	con-stitution	contra()	coun-sel
con-fuse	con-sent	con-sul	contra-ry	coun-cil
con-sign	con-sequence	con-sult	contra-vene	counter()
con-fute	con-jugate	con-tain	contri()	counter-act
con-ject	con-secutive	cont-empt	contri-bute	counter-feit
con-join	con-sist	cont-ent	con-vene	con-summate
conn-ect	con-solidate	con-test	con-vince	con-sume
conn-ive	cong-ress	cont-inue	con-vey	

WHAT RIGHTS HAVE THE CONSUL?

Now suppose that Mr. R. C. Faust of Kansas City, Kansas, be appointed or sent to Congress for the second time and Congress had appointed him as consul to France before his time in Congress was out, contrary to the wording of the constitution of the U. S., although he was counseled by his own city council to accept it. If some persons would consolidate and contest the act, could he be confined or held in contempt of the law, before Congress could reconvene?

In his confusion, if he continue in that office, consign or convey the full contents of his goods to France, without the consent of Congress and they connive to cause him to consume his time to confute their evidence and convince the judges, what would be the consequence? Would he have to consult the Congress or get their consent before he did these things?

In the eyes of the law, of what does the holding of two offices, at the same time, consist?

What connection has congress with the U. S. consul?

I ask for what you know, not your conjecture.

Phono-gra-ph	litho-gra-ph	re-comm-end
phono-gra-phy	litho-gra-phy	re-comm-endation
photo-gra-ph	lineo-gra-ph	e-con-omical *
photo-gra-phy	lineo-gra-phy	for-the-comm-ittee
geo-gra-phy	mimeo-gra-ph	re-cog-nize
se-gre-gate	con-gre-gation	inter-com-mune
auto-gra-phy	auto-gra-ph	that-comm-ission
steno-gra-phy	steno-gra-pher	this-cong-ress

Messrs. R. L. Lloyd & Co.,
Kansas City, Missouri.

GENTLEMEN:

The fifty-fifth Congress has just appointed the committee to pass on a bill for the purchase of the following:*

$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Phonographs,
3 doz. Photographs,
400 Lithograph Letter and Note-Heads,
3 large Lineographs,
3 No. 1 Mimeographs,

to be used at the State Institutions.

I think the University will teach Phonography, or Stenography, Photography, Lithography, geography, Mimeo-graph work, and Autography (i. e. Penmanship) as an economical expedient if the recognition by Congress of the recommendation of this committee is secured.

The aggregation of expense will be paid by the state. The segregation of this committee might mean something, but to teach all that congregation of pupils means something, also.

Your agent in haste.

See page 107 for the kr stroke.

W JOINED TO VOWELS THAT ARE JOINED 85 TO CONSONANT.

The following outlines illustrates how w is joined to vowels that are joined to consonants.

For convenience w (ƿ) has two forms.

The vowel characters are:

é...ā...i...ē...ō...ī...ū...oo...ðo...ū...ā...aw...ō...ow...
e o o . u v ð ð ð / i c o
wě...way...wí...wē...wō...wy...woō...wōo..wū..wă...wau...wō...
a a a ƿ ~ v m ? ? ? ? ? ?

Wept, wape, wipp, weep, wop, wipe, woop, wup, wap, waup,

ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ

wope, weff, wave, wiff, we've woff, wife, woof, wuff, waff,

ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ

wauf, wove, well, wail, will, we'll, wile, wool, wol, wal, wall,

ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ

wole; wear, weigher, wier, we're, wor, wire, war, wooer,

ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ

woor, were, ware, wore; weck, wake, wick, week, wock

ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ

wyke, wook, wock, wuck, wack, walk, woke, awoke; wedge,

ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ

wage, wig, weeg, watch, wige, wooth, wug, wag, waug, woge,

ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ

wet, wait, wit, weet, wot, wite, woote woot, wut, wat, waut,

ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ

wote, went, wain, wind, wean, wom, wine, woon, won, one, wan

ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ

waun, wone, wound: west, waste, wist, wost, wise, was, woes

ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ

The weh (ə 9) has two forms to blend with consonants. One of these forms may be used for way in case the regular form, "way (ə)," does not blend with the consonant strokes.

.....The yeh or yea (OO) may be written the same.....

Well.	*
wail.	*
wave.	*
waif.	*
wept.	*
wear.	*
weigher.	*
wake.	*
wedge.	*
wage.	*
wet.	*
wait.	*
wed.	*
wade.	*
went.	*
west.	*
waste.	*
yes.	*
Yale.	*
yell.	*
yet.	*

Wept	wedge	sweat	Yale	yeast	wind	wade
web	wage	persuade	yet	switch	yield	waist
wave	swept	swill	weep	sweet	year	went
waif	swell	sweep	weave	Swede	week	wend
well	swale	weight	we've	wit	wane	wet
wail	swear	yes	weal	with	west	swain
wear	suage	yell	wick	weed	waste	wed

THE YALE AND WILLIAM'S COLLEGE GAME.

At the games on Boston Commons, a few years ago, you may suppose that the Yale boys won the cup, then in the hands of the Williams boys, "The Swedes."

So the Yale boys yelled, "Let the Swedes wear the 'weeds,' we'll go out west for a week and beat the best, for we've swept the commons as with a yeast like wave, and this was done ere the wane of the sun. Though they wear the weed, they must pay the wage and yield to us this year."

But just as they passed to the other* side of the commons, a weak wail of a waif was wafted to their* ears. It seemed that the waif was wading in a pool, as the wind swept it off its feet and was sweeping it out into the deep on the swell of a wave. One of the boys said, "Aided by the weight of these boots I will wade up to my waist, and with this switch I will persuade it to come to me, for weal or for woe*, if it has the wits."

Although he was a swain and his sweater was wet with sweat, he did not swear, but went forth* and said, "Do not weep and I'll lose no time to waft you out of the waves with this wet net or web. Just wait."

"Well," said the sweet boy, "I'll wedge my way to you as best I may."

The *wī* (ㄨㄧ) and *wē* (ㄨㄞ), each, have two forms; *yī* and *yē* (ㄩㄞ) may be adjusted any way to accommodate the following strokes.....

Weep.....	*
weave.....	*
we've.....	*
will.....	*
weal.....	*
we'll.....	*
we're.....	*
wick.....	*
week.....	*
wicks.....	*
weeks.....	*
witch.....	*
wig...wits.....	*
weed.....	*
win...wean?.....	*
yield.....	*
year.....	*
yeast.....	*
wist.....	*

The wō(~), wy (~), wōō (~), wōō (~), wū (~), wă (~), wău (~), wōē (~), yă (~), you (~), you (~), yaw (~), yeō (~), are joined to consonant strokes as follows:

- Watch w.....wat. ~ *.....
- wipe. w.....wife. w.....*
- wile. w.....wire. w.....*
- wide. w.....wine. w.....*
- wise. w.....wooer w.....*
- wool w.....wood. ?*
- women. w.....*
- one. ?once. ?*
- ware²....wax. w.....*
- wag. w.....wan. w.....*
- wall. w.....war. w.....*
- walk. w.....walks. w.....*
- want. w.....wove. w.....*
- wore. w.....woke. w.....*
- yacht. w.....yon. w.....*
- youth. w.....young. w.....*
- Yankee. w.....*
- yawl. w.....yore. w.....*
- yeoman. w.....*
- awoke. w.....*
- New York. w.....*

Swab	swipe	woo	won-one	wall	'twas	woke
wasp	twine	woof	were	walk	wound	awoke
swop	wire	swoop	word	swath	yacht	twice
waft	wide	twain	wax	Swope	yon	
watch	wine	swoon	swag	wove	wild	
swan	swine	wool	twin	wore	walks	
wipe	wise	wood	swam	swore	wife	

Mrs. William R. Swope,
Omaha, Neb.

Dear Friend:

Some two weeks ago I wired you about my wife's swoon o'er a sting of a wasp. Since then she did not walk out for o'er a year. Once we thought she* would die. The wound was so serious one night, we gave her* wine and watched with her all that night.

It happened this way: My wife and I had just got into our yacht on a wide pond by the woods, when we saw a wild swan swoop swiftly down to swim on the pond. I "swopped" seats with her, and as she went to put her hand on the woolen woof of the seat she wiped her hand o'er a wasp, then she thought to waft it with one "swipe" off the seat.

There* was a hole in the fine woven woof of the seat, that the rope wore while towing and a "swab" of wool was stuffed in the hole. She caught her hand in this when she received the sting.

It may not have been wise, but Will Boyd swore that he would cure* it with bees-wax that he got off the wall by the old well. When we put this on, her hand swelled. This awoke her and she wailed with pain.

I have seen the twins but twice. 'Twas when the twain were at our house for some twine.

Hoping for your success, I am,

When short u or oo occurs between consonants, and are not accented, unless used to express another sound, it need not be recorded.

The short a, for convenience, may be expressed by moving back on former stroke to commence the following stroke, and the sounds of "aw, ah, ow, and oy" may be expressed by setting back in the opposite direction from which the following stroke is to be made to commence the following stroke.

Cuff		*	.....
buff		*	.....
enough		*	.....
cook		*	.....
judge		*	.....
calf		*	.....
character		*	.....
value		*	.....
follow		*	.....
taffy		*	.....
staff		*	.....
coffee		*	.....
cough		*	.....
caucus		*	.....
stock		*	.....
routed		*	.....
appointment		*	.....
dotted		*	.....

Puff	recover	Duff	gull	stalk	patch	batch
buff	fun	stuff	Taft	coffee	ratchet	gawk
enough	Gov.	value	daft	coffin	hatchet	chuffy
huffy	hook	half	staff	golf	catch	
cuff	cook	chaff	hawk	doff	cougar	
uncover	character	quaff	horse	fond	judge	
discover	tough	caught	stock	calf	chalk	

GOV. DUFF'S COOK AND JUDGE TAFT.

Gov. Duff's cook, a chuffy fellow of a tough character, with his coat puffed above his buff cuffs, had just quaffed enough wine to make him huffy, when Judge Taft, riding a bay horse, doffed his hat to the cook, half in fun and half to "patch" up an old feud of some two years' standing, when the judge uncovered with a hook, a hatchet, a typewriter ratchet, a coffin lid, a mounted hawk, the hide of a cougar, and some chalk that the judge accused him of "gulling" out of some one.

The cook was fond of golf and did not know the value of time; neither did the judge, so ere the judge could recover his bow to the gawk, the cook invited him to take stock in a game of golf. He accepted, tied his horse to a coffee stalk nigh a patch of weeds, and a batch of chaff puffed into the horse's face just as a calf passed by with some stuff in its mouth. The horse discovered* it and tried to catch the calf. This caused the calf to cough and let the stuff fall, which the horse caught up as quickly as it fell.

By applying preceding rules and principles, words may be built as illustrated below.....

- Has... b had... b ... *
hat... b ... Hattie... b ... *
hate... d ... hast... b ... *
hand... V ... Hammond... V ... *
Hattan... V *
hatter... J ... hap... *
hazard... J ... enhance... b ... *
happy... b ... happen... bV ... *
happier... J *
happiest... J *
mishap... b *
happiness... t *
hoe... b ... hope... V ... *
hopeless... J *
hopelessness... J *
hotel... J ... perhaps... b ... *
hoping... J ... home... b ... *
homely... J ... Homer... b ... *

All of these strokes are written downward; vowels are joined to the lower end and rules are applied the same to them as to all other strokes.

If a vowel is joined to the beginning of the shr, sh, shl or shn strokes the hook is to be omitted. Following vowel characters are read between the sk, or sh and following r, l or n sounds. Use ah for aw

Shr. {	sh. {	shl. {	shn-shm. {	skr. {	sk. {	sl. {	sn-sm. {
Sure. {	insure. {	h. {	*	*	*	*	*
insurance. {	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
should. {	show. {	l. {	*	*	*	*	*
shall. {	machine. {	l. {	*	*	*	*	*
you shall be. {	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
shawl. {	scare. {	*	*	*	*	*	*
shun. {	shame. {	*	*	*	*	*	*
screw. {	script. {	*	*	*	*	*	*
scout. {	scribe. {	*	*	*	*	*	*
slip. {	sleep. {	*	*	*	*	*	*
smile. {	shape. {	*	*	*	*	*	*
snap. {	snipe. {	*	*	*	*	*	*
subscription. {	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
subscriber. {	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
scold. {	school. {	*	*	*	*	*	*

Shear	shay	shout	shawl
shire	shade	should be	shalt
sure	she'd	you should	shame
sure to be	shot	I should	machine
shirt	shod	shell	shun
short	she'd	sure to have had	sham
share	shy	she'll do	shanty
shower	shale	sheet	shone
shear	shoe	shield	she may
insure	shaw	shilling	shine
insurance	show	shall	shin
shed	shoot	shall be	sheen

MR. RIGHT THE INSURANCE MAN.

One day, Mr. Right jumped into his "one-horse shay" and drove out to the country to sell insurance. He had not gone far when a shower came up, so he drove under the shade of an ash nigh by, but it promised to be more than a shower, so Mr. Right decided to look* around for better shelter from the storm* and spied a shanty or shed not far* away. He went to it and found the shed to be a blacksmith shop.

The blacksmith and his good wife stayed in a shanty nigh by. While waiting for the storm to pass, Mr. Right thought he would have his horse shod. As the Smith was putting shoes on the horse you should have seen Mr. Right persuading the smith to have his life* insured.

The smith said, "I shall be glad to have some insurance, but I am not sure, as to what my wife would say about it." "But," said Mr. Right, "if you can show her the advantage of it I am sure she will acquiesce."

So the smith sent Mr. Right into the house to see his wife about the insurance. He hesitated some, but soon found courage and went in.

She was cutting out a shirt for her husband, and was about to sew it on a machine. She shot a glance at him that seemed to say that she would rather shun him than have him speak on insurance.

Mr. Right knew she was almost deaf, so he spread out his sheets and shouted to her about the insurance.

She was ashamed to think her husband would be insured, and said, "He shall not insure."

Screw	school	sled	sly	snow
secure	skull	slate	slough	snipe
scarce	scald	scold	slip	snoop
slow	skirt	sleet	slice	snug
score	escape	sleep	slept	smut
Scranton	scope	sloop	sluice	smite
scream	sky	slap	slew	smoothe
scored	skate	slab	slick	Smith
escort	scat	slot	Sloan	smile
slight	small	scribe	subscribe	subscription

THE TRUANT BOYS' ESCAPADE.

John Sloan and William Smith of Scranton, Penn., two youths about eighteen years of age, and a score of others*, slapped the books and slates o'er their* shoulders and slipped away from school to go hunting snipe in the deep snow.

They each had a small sled, so that they might slide on the smooth, slick slopes of a high hill* by the sluice-way, down to a slough at the foot of a sluice-way.

They each wore a smile and were not slow to escape the scan of their* school master.

Some had skates and thought to slide on the sluice-way just as they espied a cat "snooping" about a lot of snipe that seemed to be asleep in the outskirts of the woods. One of the boys said, "scat, and thought to smite it with a stone, when his foot slipped and he smote his skull against a slab on the side of the sluice-way which cut quite a slice in his scalp.

His screams aroused his school teacher, who slept in a house "nigh by." Scarcely a moment passed ere he was at the sluice-way to escort the boys to his home where he scolded them for being so snobbish and for escaping from school.

STROKES COMMENCING WITH P OR B.

The student will observe that there are four lengths of strokes, with the exception of the pl... bl... lf or lv... strokes. Great care should be used to have these strokes the right length, right slant and right direction.....

P	b	pk-pg	bk-bg	pl	bl
Pick	*				
pug	pack	*			
book	back	*			
pocket		*			
became	become	*			
begin	began	*			
because		*			
bigger		*			
play	pale	*			
ply	pile	*			
bill	blue	*			
bowl	below	*			
believe		*			
bluff		*			
plenty		*			
playing		*			
billing		*			
building		*			

Expect	pike	apex	become	begun
respect	pack	boxing	became	began
inspect	package	backing	bucking	bike
suspect	poke	baking	you become	baker
despicable	picket	opaque	we begun	bicker
peek	packer	patch	you begin	bugle
peak	poker	beckon	begin	buckle

MR. BAKER'S GAME OF POKER.

Q. Mr. Baker, do you know Mr. Edward Peking?

A. I saw him once.

Q. Where were you when you saw him?

A. I was standing on an opaque rock* at the apex of Pike's Peak with my hands in my pockets and a pug by the name of Puck by my side.

Q. How did you get acquainted with him?

A. He was riding on a "bike" with a bugle in a box, buckled to his belt, and as soon as I saw him, I began to beckon for him to come to me. When he came up to where I was, I noticed a patch on his vest and a package in his hand. I asked to inspect the package, at which he became offended and was quite disrespectful. He said, "I did not expect you to ask such a question."

Q. Did you two have a game of poker?

A. We did. After we had bickered in respect to the package and I saw that he suspected me. I asked him to begin a game of poker with me, and he said he would not do so unless the picket would act as his backer, for he was not pleased with my despicable question when he came up.

Rebuke	apply	aback	pail	plow
pickle	pile	bail	plea	able
picking	bacon	blue	plot	bell
peeking	begging	ball	plight	bowl
opaque	beggar	Powell	applause	plate
packing	book	bag	bled	blaze
packet	buck	apple	pull	please
blot	backing	opal	place	plate
repack	bleed	bless	bliss	beg

A PICNIC ON PIKE'S PEAK.

In the fall, Bill, Opal and Able Powell built a house on the apex of Pike's Peak. It was a pleasant place where no beggars came and no begging was done. Each had the pocket-book full.

They had moved into the house, unpacked all of the goods save a packet or package that they repacked, and were in quite a plight when some of the neighbors invited them to a picnic, saying that it was now the last of the week, their plowing was all done, the school books were put away and that they had planned the picnic for Saturday.*

Opal packed a complete lunch* containing a bag of apples, a bowl of pickles and a plate of baker's cake.

On the way to the picnic grounds* the pail fell off the bail, spilling the cake which Puck, the pug, ate with bliss. This plight made them feel blue, so they plotted to play ball.

Bill saw a buck peeking around some opaque rocks*, and picking up a pole, he pulled it back to poke the buck in the eye. This caused it to bleed so badly that it bled to death. He then applied the pole to poke it off the bluff.

This did not please Opal and she rebuked him as she built a blaze, for she thought of baking some of its flesh. This she did, and they had that instead of cake for the picnic lunch.*

*See page 122 for the tr stroke, page 134 for the gr stroke, and page 126 for the rk stroke; also page 107 for the nch stroke.

Blossom	playing	employ	blazing	blinding
blight	plattting	double	blasting	bloom
blood	ability	noble	applauding	bland
plain	ablaze	Mabel	platen	blown
plane	ample	belting	comply	supply
plant	imply	bolting	maple	complete
plumb	simple	blotting	plan	topple
plump	simply	blighting	blind	

Dear Miss Mable Noble:

Bloomington, Ill.

A hot wind has been blowing all day, and has blown down or toppled every shock of wheat we have, blighted the blossom of every rose on the plains and it is so late in the year that they will not bloom again this summer. This is not only true of the rose, but of all other blossoms, so that the bee cannot comply with its plans to give us a good supply of honey.

We shall have to supplant honey with maple sugar. Do not imply from this that the blighting of the blossom robbed us of all of our sweet-meats, for we were able to save a good supply of plum jelly and maple sugar from* last year's supply.

Last year, the plums were plump and we simply employed those simple boys who do the blasting in the mines, and bolting flour* in the mills, to pick a double supply of plums. So the blighting of the blossom did not completely rob us of sweet-meats.

Ella and Roy are applauding little* May for wrapping a blotting paper around the platen of my typewriter and playing that the typewriter is blind. A while ago, she was plattting some yarn* to use for belting for our sewing machine.

With best wishes to all, I am,

Your Sister,

Vowels and rules are applied the same to all consonant strokes of similar nature, but the vowels written at the end of strokes having two or more sounds, may be read either between or at the end of those sounds. The f and v are treated as the same strokes. The long strokes may be read with the sounds of j or ch at the end instead of g or k sounds.

Fr-vr	\	f-y	\	fl-vl	\	fk-fg-vk	\	vg-fj-vj-fch-vch.
Fear	\	free	\	*				
every	\	very	\	*				
several	\		*					
advertise	\		*					
advertiser	\		*					
advertising	\		*					
advertisement	\		*					
value	\	valuable	\	*				
feel	\	flee	\	*				
fell	\	full	\	*				
flow	\	floor	\	*				
fact	\	folks	\	*				
factory	\		*					
figurative	\		*					
following	\	\	*					
fellow	\	flow	\	*				
form	\	farm	\	*				
France	\	first	\	*				

Ever	affray	phrase	affright	France
over	free	fierce	fruit	farther
sever	far	freeze	fraught	fringe
safer	fire	farce	friend	forcing
offer	fry	verse	frame	inference
suffer	fewer	aver	frighten	fairer
so far as	fur	fort	from	affairs
cipher	fair	effort	farm	you freight
fare	for	freight	foreign	I fear
fear	four	afford	afraid	we forage

Mr. Fred Ford,
Fair Plains, Iowa.

Dear Friend:

While we were out on the farm last year we had a farce play, in which we forced a friend of ours, who avers that he could write a verse without a phrase in it, to wear a fringe frock. We had hardly fraught our friend with this farce when we affrighted a fowl that was eating new fruit from the boughs of a plum.

The day was very fair, yes, fairer than ever before. We did not freeze as you and I froze when you were with us. You know how we suffered—but I shall not write further about this.

A boy paid our fare and we went over an old ford to a frame fort that the forces of the south built when they sent a cipher code to France about some foreign affairs. You know of the effort.

We sold our farm today and father bought no fewer than forty furs for his friends, so they would not suffer in the fierce gale that is to blow all of this week. That is what the weather* man* says.

We are packing our trunks today as we are to set sail for France on Friday. You know our trunks do not go by freight but are sent free of fare.

So far as I know, I fear your freight will be delayed. The inference is that the soldiers are to forage soon, and if they do, it will delay our freight, also.

From your friend,

Evil	fell	flay	flat	flame
civilize	felt	inflate	flask	flaunt
civilization	feel	flee	flaw	flown
weevil	field	fleet	flow	flounce
swivel	fill	fleece	float	fluent
influence	file	fit	Floyd	floor
confluence	fool	flight	phlegm	flare
affluence	full	fly	flame	flowers
pre-valent	fault	flew	flimsy	fellow
pro-fligate	false	flute	felon	value

THE PROFLIGATE'S REMORSE.

It was noised about the city a few days ago, that a profligate, who had been brought in by a French fleet, had flayed a mate and put acid on the wound to inflate it. The felon was put on the first floor of the city jail by the civil officers.

The prevalent opinion was, that his influence with Floyd, the jailer, was fraught with evil. The people said that Floyd was false to his trust and guilty of aiding him in his flight. Yet, some say it was no fault of his; that the profligate went under the floor.

The felon had been a fellow of affluent and fluent means; but he had failed in business and thus his fall.

He fled from jail and from civilization out into a field of wheat. As he lay flat in the field of wheat and saw weevil in it—knowing that it could not be used for flour—he thought of the flaws in his life.

From thence he went to the confluence of two streams* and sat down by a flume. He saw the water* flow past and on it was a float, and on the float was a flute, a flask, a swivel, and a file. As the float passed him he thought, "Thus do I float down the stream of time and fool my life* away."

He saw a blue-jay fly above him, and as it flitted from bough to bough of an old elm, it seemed to flaunt its liberty before him. As a fleecy cat sought to flounce upon it, it flew. The felon said, "Oh, that I could thus flee from sin."

The flare of a flimsy flame from a hut aroused him as he arose; and he wished he might reform.

Affect	manufactory	if you're to
effect	fickle	if we are to
infect	if I could	we've let you have the
figs	if we could	if we'll be
fake	if 'ey could	if you'll be
fix	if we're to have the	if 'ey'll be
fiction	we have caught	we've written
figure	I've got	I've read
factory	you've goods	you've read
affection	we've your	we've rates
faction	I've your	you've let us
factitious	you've our	

THE VALUE OF THIS COMPOSITION.

All stories in this book are fiction and should not affect the reader, other* than to effect a better command of words.

If I could, if you could, if he could, or if they could use better speech;—I say if we could speak better, then we have caught the spirit or object of this composition. **YOU HAVE GOOD REASON TO STUDY IT.**

You may figure that although you work* in a factory where they manufacture goods and a fickle faction is all around you—they say you are a fake and that you use factitious words and that they do not care a fig for what you say—yet, you have your reward, and we have our reward for the study, for we shall infect their speech for the better.

If you are to, if we are to, or if they are to have the respect of scholars, we, you and they must study the command of words.

We have let you have the book, so that, if you will be, if he will be, if they will be, or if we will be valuable linguists, you, he, they, or we will have to study this shorthand right.

I have read the shorthand, you have read it, and we have written it over and over again.

These strokes are recorded upward. The lf-lv stroke is no larger than a vowel character. They may be used for "self or selves." Vowels and rules are applied the same to these strokes as to all other consonant characters.....

Lf-lv.....	lr.....	l.....	ls.....	lk-lg-lj-lch.....
love.....	laugh.....	*		
leave.....	loaf.....	*		
live.....	leaf.....	*		
eleven.....	life.....	*		
lawyer.....	legal.....	*		
yourself.....		*		
ourselves.....		*		
lower.....	letter.....	*		
likely.....	lodge.....	*		
election.....		*		
locomotive.....		*		
select.....	himself.....	*		
herself.....	myself.....	*		
you'll have.....		*		
I'll have to be.....		*		
will you have to be.....		*		

himself	self	we'll go
laugh	Left	you'll cut
life	legislate	we'll keep
enliven	liken	self-enlight
herself	elf	self-deny
themselves	lake	selfishness
itself	likely	Pennsylvania
yourself	myself	you'll have to be
elevator	ourselves	they'll have to be
alive	locally	he will have to be
aloof	legal	I will have to be
elect	select	we will have to be
leave	I'll get	we will have had

THIS IS A SELFISH PROPOSITION.

Of all of the selves; yourself, yourselves, ourselves, them selves, myself, herself, himself, and itself; the self-enlightened are the most selfish and the self-denying are full of selfishness.

If the most select, at a special election, elect a representative to the legislature of Pennsylvania, he will have to be of their set. If you are that representative you will have to be alive to their interests*, a likely fellow, full of life, free from legal complications, a local leader, and they will have to be your special friends or they will laugh at you and keep aloof from you, go a fishing on the lakes on election days, or, to enliven matters, liken you to a sucker.

"Good by. We will have to go in the elevator," said Albert. "I will get the elevator boy to run it, for you will cut yourself on the cable if you try to run it," said Cora. "We will have had a ride in the elevator before evening; the boy was in the elevator a while ago," said Robert.

NK AND NG.

Vowels and rules are applied the same to these as to all other consonant characters.

	mk
kr...k...kl...kn-km...ks...nk-mch...nj-ng...)	
Cart... card... *	
courageous ... *	
character... *	
could... cut... *	
cull... claw... *	
college... *	
collect ... *	
inclose ... *	
magazine... *	
sink... make... *	
knock... much... *	
language... *	
long... bank... *	
wrong... strong... *	
thank... court... *	

Acre	core	courage	crown	cruel
euchre	cry	courageous	cart	corral
ochre	curse	discourage	card	crawl
seeker	crew	encourage	court	cringe
sucker	cream	criss-cross	crease	accrue
Walker	cruise	colonel	crust	corn
care	carry	increase	curl	crime
car	Cora	cramp	Carl	crumb
cure	crazy	crony	choral	crate

CORA AND CARL'S CRUISE.

Cora and Carl Walker landed on a coral island with a discouraged crew. They lost their courage when they saw that their cruise brought* them to an island on which there* was not an acre of soil—no not even yellow ochre that would raise corn. This was not very encouraging, for they knew not how to meet such a crisis with only a few apple-cores, one crate of crackers, crums of some cake, crusts of bread with no cream, and a cringing squirrel that had just crawled out of an old cart, also, a crisp new ten dollar* bill.

Colonel Walker, the father of Cora and Carl, and a few of his cronies were seekers of pearl shells that might accrue on the beach by the tide.

Cora knew that her* father had cards and she asked him for them so that she might play a game of euchre with Carl, when he cursed her until* she cried. He said card playing was a crime and that her curls needed her* care.

Cora was very courageous and had just received a "crown" for her choral singing.

Carl, while carrying a crate to a corral, was seized with cramps. The crate fell and the contents splashed across a table upon his cross father who became very cruel to him. The father's mood had been criss-cross all day.

Uncle	Cal.	college
sickle	call	click
cycle	Colo.	cling
inclose	cowel	claim
include	coil	clam
incline	class	I call to see you
inclement	close	climate
exclude	cult	clear
clay	colt	cloudy
kill	cold	clump
keel	clod	clumsy
coal	cloud	acclimate
cull	collect	clime

Mr. Fred Call,
Denver, Colo.

Dear* Friend Fred:

I have just received a letter from* Uncle Clyde, inviting me to spend my vacation with him. He also requests that I bring my friends with me.

When I read the letter, I thought of you. All will be excluded from the estate but ourselves and our college classmates.

On my way, I shall call for you and we will go up into the foot-hills of Colorado to collect the rest of our cult (class-mates).

Uncle's estate is situated near a beautiful bay in California and consists of an old colonial home with all of its surroundings* in the center of a fine forest. Clumps of rose-bushes nestle close to the great* trees* of the forest. Ivy vines coiling around large pillars and clinging to the massive walls of the building, give it a look of grandeur.

You need not fear bad colds for the weather in that part of California is never inclement. The people do not experience the cold, cloudy days which we do in this country.

We shall include in our sports: 'cycling, riding colts, killing wild geese, gathering clams, culling coal, sickling grass, crushing clods of clay as we climb the cliffs and collect rents from the tenants.

With kindest wishes, I am,
One of Your Cult.

Common	connect	second	come home
knock	canning	anxious	magazine
cane	cunning	you can see us	continue
kin	country	you and I could	make
keen	county	I come to see you	income
kind	account	you come to see us	nook
coon	contain	connection	knick
cannon	coinage	communicate	knack
Canton	commit	seek them	next
sicken	weaken	much	notch

Mr. Carl Coon,
New Haven, Conn.

Dear Friend:

Enclosed is a clipping of your communication to the "Ladies' Magazine." In connection with this is a cunning article, giving the account of the coinage of gold in this country.

I cannot in any way connect our President at Canton, with this kind of an article, for its keen comments are not in keeping with his common views on that subject.

You and I could weaken the influence of the second article without committing ourselves.

The next time I come to see you I shall expect a treat to nick-knacks. I am anxious to come home in time to see the "coons" cut the cane while some of their* kin are canning some of the Ray County tomatoes.

I am not making very much now and all of my income I could put into a nook of my vest pocket.

I continue to sicken at the thought of the notch I cut in the old cannon with my hatchet.

I seem to see the people the cannon knocked down when they fired it, and I seek them once again.

With kindest regards to all, I am,
Your cousin,

Vowels and rules are applied the same to these strokes as to all other consonant characters. If preceded by vowels, the first four characters would be read as sh, shr, shl or shn-shm. Except phrasing.

Sing	nickel	hearse	heretofore
sunk	maker	hear	who are
sang	majority	herd	who are to be
swing	imagine	hard	hereafter
swung	image	hurt	herein
fswang	here to	heart	herewith
English	hewer	hearty	who are my
ankle	hoard	heartily	who are made
knuckle	Huron	hired	who are to have
single	heron	hire	who are not

JOE AND FRANK ENGLISH'S MISCHIEF.

My cousins, Joe and Frank English, were giving a hearty "roast" to some hewers of images near* Huron cemetery, when they imagined they saw our uncle and a majority of the engravers rush out of the yard toward them; so the boys rushed up town and jumped onto a hearse that was standing in front of an undertaker's office.

As they did so, Joe hurt his knuckle on a nickel-plated rod and Frank swung a whip over the hired horses and said, "Herewith do we depart, and hereafter you may find this hearse in the country."

They passed over the hard road at a higher speed than usual, frightened a herd of horses at the corner of 18th and Harper Avenues. They hurried on and came to a ferry. Joe said, "I heard a boat," and Frank said, "I heard that sometime ago."

They left the hearse and hired a canoe to row over the Missouri. They were soon over and thought themselves heroes.

Frank said that he heard a lass singing. They soon saw her in a swing where she had swung and sung for some time.

Joe went up to her and said, "You must be the 'Queen of Hearts,' it does me good to hear you sing so heartily." Heretofore, it was Frank who was so bold.

She gazed at him and said, "What is the matter with your foot?" and he said, "I sprained my ankle." Herein she knew that the boys knew who were to be arrested; who are to have hand-cuffs and who are not. You may know who are my cousins and who are made criminals, but you do not know what they did with the heron they caught when they rowed in the canoe.

Hale	howl	who will not	I shall do
inhale	held	we will do	we should see you
exhale	hilt	you share it	who will see you
hill	halt	who will be	you shall see us
heal	exalt	you show us	who will not be
who'll	Holy	who will have	we shall be
hull	Helen	you shun us	who will have it
Hal	Highland	who will know	you should not be
hole	hall	who will make	I shall not be
whole	hollow	we showed you	who will lead us.

A HALLOWE'EN PARTY AT HIGHLAND.

About seven o'clock, one Friday evening, a Miss Helen Hall hallo'ed to Hal Holt, saying, "Who will lead us in a Hallowe'en party to-night?" and Hal said, "I shall do so, but who will have it?"

"Ella Hale, Roy Hilton, Ray Hall, yourself, Cora Holland, my self and all others we may be able to get. I do not know who will not be able to go."

"Well, I shall see the boys right away and we shall see you or we should see you at the corner of Sixth Street and Highland Avenue at eight o'clock sharp."

"Who will see you? We should see you at our homes. And you shun us," said Hal?

"What will people think?"

"Who will know it? You should not be afraid of that. Who will make any objections?"

"All right, we shall be there and if there is any blame you share it."

"Of all the lasses you know, who will not be there? I do not know."

That evening as the boys hailed the ladies hurrying up the hill they could hear them exhale and inhale the cool autumn air. The boys fairly howled their shouts to them and exalted the ladies with praises for their bravery.

The whole party went down the hill to a hollow hull, where they held their meeting to lay their plans. Then through the town they swept like a cyclone, overturning boxes, pulling down signs, exhibiting "Jack-o'-lanterns," and playing mischief in general. When the police went after them, they fled through a thick wood, circled and came back to their own homes and were so quiet that no one outside of their party knew who they were.

The ch, j or g strokes may be written upward to blend with the strokes commencing with k or similar strokes and the vowels between them may be written at the end of the following strokes; as ch-k-aw re-cords "chalk.....x....".

Checks	cheek	*
choke	reject	*
object	scale	*
subject	scald	*
objection		*
chuckle		*
chicken		*
glaze	glisten	*
Gleason		*
gale	gill	*
jelly	glade	*
pray	braid	*
cheer	jury	*
scrawl		*
still	steel	*
spill	spell	*

Vowels and rules are applied the same to these strokes as to all other consonant characters.....

ns./..ms./..n/..m/	mm-nn-mn-nm/	st/..nl/..ml/..mb/..mp
Messrs.....	men.....	*
manager.....	.....	*
management.....	.....	*
manufacture.....	.....	*
acknowledgement.....	.....	*
knowledge.....	.....	*
union.....	amount.....	*
statement.....	.....	*
member.....	memory.....	*
nile.....	mile.....	*
million.....	.....	*
lumber.....	mop.....	*
lump.....	stand.....	*
instance.....	.....	*
stem.....	system.....	*

Check	inject	joke	maintain	management
chalk	reject	joking	manage	manufacture
choke	rejection	injection	union	summons
checks	subject	rejector	manner	Minnesota
checkers	object	man	women	minuend
chuckle	objection	mum	announce	amanuensis
chickens	Jake	numb	memory	amendment
check'm	jouk	unknown	number	announcement

GAINING A CHECK.

Jake Manning, an amanuensis for a manufacturing company, which was under the management of a union, was eating chicken at a hotel on Minnesota Avenue, and overheard some man, unknown to him, who sat at a table near by, announce that he was intending to have the manufacturing company managed in such a manner that no women could work there.

Jake said, "These facts are so important that I shall have to 'check 'm up' in my note book." So he got out his note book, numbered the pages and began to "chalk down" the conversation, as he knew it was no joke, although the man juked his head, chuckled and almost choked to make people think he was only joking.

Jake was soon numb to everything but the conversation, but the man was not in the least mum until* he saw the silence that his subject maintained, when he rejected the subject.

As soon as Jake was through with his dinner he sat by the man and asked if he had any objection to his interjecting the subject he was just speaking upon.

The man said I do not see what object you may have in injecting any thought into the conversation. I may have to reject it the moment you speak, if it is not agreeable.

Jake knew how to win the rejector, and in a minute Jake was injecting his information.

When Jake had the information he said to the men that he had a date to play checkers.

He went to the managers of the factory and read his summary of the conversation and this man was summoned to answer. This checked the men and won checks for Jake.

State	limp	Milton	acknowledgment
statement	melt	molten	'n'll say that
annual	mail	melon	'n'll be the
aniline	million	mellow	an'll buy
knell	meal	miller	I'm led
nail	mile	similar	I'm late
kneel	mull	map	I'm less
Nile	maul	mope	we may buy up
Newall	I'm lost	mop	an'll see that
annul	mole	acknowledge	Miss Nellie Miller,
lamp			

Dear Miss Miller:

Milton, Ohio.

I am led to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 7th inst. with the annual statement of the State Fair Association, and'll say that the Newall Mills Hall, just one mile from Nile City is not a very clean place to hold meetings, as I found a mole in the meal that was to be used in our last banquet.

I'm sure I'm lost to know, what to do that would help Mr. Mull, who keeps a store near the mill. He was laid up for a while and still limps. You know he was the man who had charge of a million pieces of mail that passed through his hands in one year. It seemed that he kneeled upon a nail as he was mauling a loose board into position on the sidewalk. Yesterday he dropped some molten lead that he had been melting for bullets, onto his foot.

I aim to help him buy some maps, mops, nails, lamps, mellow or ripe melons, aniline, an'll see that he acknowledges or signs an acknowledgment to the contract in such a way that he can not annul it. "We may buy up the whole store."

Hoping you will come home soon, I am,

Your friend,

I am in	one made	one needs	we might not
some one	one meets	I may not	I'm not to be
something	one met	you may not	and meet
union	one might	we may not	and might
and know	one man	I may know	and made
and now	one knew	you may know	and must
and not	one must	we may know	and most
went in	sent an	I might not	and mean to
went on	one note	you might not	we meant to be
one may			

A VISIT TO THE UNION.

"Say, Will Ross, we are going to the Union one night this week. Will you not go with us?"

"I am not able to go. When are you going?"

"You may not, why? We mean to hear the one man's idea, and so we mean to be there."

"Oh, I know that; it's the one man one meets whom no one knows and no one knew, but whom some one must know something about."

"Well, I am going to the Union so that I may know and you may know or we may know who he is. You know one must be posted, for one needs such information."

"Now, suppose that I might know, that you might know or that we might know. I am not to be taken in that way. I may not know, you may not know or we may not know and be none the worse off."

"I went in one night without a pass, as any one may; one member met me just as I entered and most cordially welcomed me. And now I know that I got one new idea, and must say, it did me some good and made a better man of me."

"If you will come and meet us at Main and Scott Streets, we will show you the way. I should have gone and made arrangements for you. Now, we may have to pay an enrollment fee, and might have to stand up, but if we pay the fee, you can stand it to stand up, can you not?"

Vowels and rules are applied the same to these strokes as to all other consonant characters

- Thr-dr. th. d. dl-thl.
- Dear. three. *.
- third. thirty. *
- thirteen. *
- drove. drive. *
- endure. endorse. *
- there. their. *
- through. *
- duel. *
- Idle. *
- I'd do all. *
- dull. *
- drill. they're. *
- they're to be. *
- draw. throw. *
- drawn. dower. *
- they are in th. *

Southern	there-their	threat-thread-dread	you draw
cedar	dear-three	throat	you drew
cider	dire-dry	they are	endure
sadder	threw-through	they're to	indoors
solder	dare	thrown	endurance
wider	throw-door	drawn	adder
weather	dower	drown	address
I dare	dress-dray	I threw	author
we dare	drone-throne	third-dirt	they're in the
you dare	thrice-dries	thrust-thirst	

Prof. Charles Sears,
Springfield, Mo.

Dear Friend:

Replying to yours of Dec. 20th, will say that the school is in a flourishing condition and the new book is nearing completion. Day by day it is getting a wider reputation.

I dare say it will be but a short time until the author can spend his winters among the Southern cedars, drinking cider and enjoying fine weather or outdoor life while we poor creatures endure the Northern blizzard and live indoors on account of our bad throats.

Tonight, my whole sympathy is with Queen Ameline. She is truly a queen, to endure so patiently the grief which followed the assassination of her husband and son but two days ago. She, alone and single handed at that, has overthrown Franco, the dictator, and saved the smoking dynasty, and thereby brought peace to a sadder but better kingdom.

Through her courage, self-possession and interest, she has influenced the boy king to reject Franco's specious advice. There will not be a drone or a puppet on the throne.

Thrice was the husband shot, and I dare say, had it not been for the timely thrusts of the policeman's drawn sword she would not have lived to address her court.

With best wishes for your success, I am,
Very respectfully,

I would write	daily	you would add	I would let
we would draw	addle	idol-idle	we would lead
you would read	waddle	dale-dell	you would lay
we would route	Ethel	you dealt	we would light
you would run	dealt	we dealt	I would lay the
we would roam	deal	I dulled	we would lease
I would rule	doll	you dulled	we would loan
we would rule	dial	we dulled	we would line up
we would write	dial	I deal	you would land

WHAT WE WOULD DO IF WE WERE MEN.

I would write for a daily, you would read what I write and we would draw the pay.

I would let you use my credit, you would run for office, we would rule the election and I would rule you, so that we would lead the ticket.*

I would lay the plans, we would lease an office and we would loan money.

We would write to customers and we would "land them" every time. Then you would add the profits to our bank account every day.

We would roam all over the country and we would rout every competitor.

We would "line up" our business with the best of them and we would light our office with electric lights.

You know we have no idols, or idle time. I now deal with the one you dealt with last week and we both dealt with last year. He now lives in the dale or dell, as you call it. He is so fat he can hardly waddle.

Ethel has a doll that she lets go with her to see the dial each day. She says it addles the doll to know how the dial can tell the time of day.

I dulled our reaper again to-day. You know you dulled the sickle and we both dulled the mower when you were here last fall.

Vowels and rules are applied the same to these strokes as to all other consonant characters.

The tk stroke may also be used for tj, dj, tch or dch.....

Tr.....	t.....	tl.....	tk-dk-tg-dg.....
indication	.....	.....	.....
interest	.....	.....	*
attend	.....	.....	*
at last	.....	.....	*
at least	.....	.....	*
it will	.....	.....	*
track	.....	trip*
trace	.....	trace*
train	.....	trim*
intrusion	.....	.....	*
introduce	.....	.....	*
introduction	.....	.....	*
dig-Dick	.....	.....	*
tall	.....	tool*
turn	.....	term*
to write	.....	.....	*
outright	.....	.....	*
it takes	.....	.....	*
addicted	.....	.....	*

Otter	tray	trace-tress	tardy	trend
utter	tire	tree-tear	treat	train
setter	tier	tire-try	trait	trim
suitor	tar	tour-true	trot	tramp
wetter	trice	I tried	trod	trip
waiter	terse	trousseau	tried	troop
water	trash	it raised	trout	tribe
sweater	tare	we trapped	traced	to ride
outer	tower	to write	trust	tread
trade	truer	you trade	outrage	to raise

Mrs. Clara Murray,
Modesta, Cal.

Dear Clara:

We are now settled in our new home and I have time to write to you about our vacation trip, which was a glorious one.

We spent the greater part of our time hunting otters and fishing for trout, for which I had prepared by adding a corduroy hunting suit to my trousseau.

We took a setter with us that soon traced an otter and treed one of my old suitors, who had tramped to the forest and traced us to our cosy nook.

He was glad to tear a piece of thread from his tie to tie his kerchief to a twig to raise as a truce from his high tower. Twice he did this before. Trim, the setter, trusted him to come down and tread, trot, trip, or tramp back to the city. He trod back. When he arrived, he found his sweater wetter than he had ever seen it before. Being tired, he sat down to rest and was heard to say, "I'm a wiser man, but I'll bet she had that dog trained. I have treid to win her, but it is all utter folly. Who could trust such a woman? I fear they are all of the same trend."

On our way home we traded our otter and trout to a waiter at a restaurant for our dinner; she passed it to us on a tray just before time for our train.

Trusting that you may visit us soon, I am,
Your chum,

It will	tall	it leased	I would get to be
I tell	tole	at last	you would cause
you tell	towel	at least	I took that
we tell	toil	at less	we take the
settle	tilt	I tell you	you took it
subtle	told	we told	I take you to be
tell	at all	eat out	we took that
tale	it let	attic	we talked
till	it will	land	I would go
addict	it laid	tool	you would cause it to be

Mr. William Tell,
Toledo, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Tell:

I tell you it will pay us to settle down and till the soil, at least, for one year.

At last, Robert Tilden, who was addicted to drink, has the tools, and toils in the soil. He and I had quite a tilt and I told him it would eat out his better life if he did not give up drink, that I would get to be as bad as he if I gave up to it.

He has a place that he got at less than I thought he could get it. It leased for four hundred dollars last year and he got it for two hundred.

I took that towel you had in the attic and tied it to a tall toll-gate post so that those on your steamer can see it. I am told that the steamer will land near the toll-gate.

I know that you would cause surprise if you would go into the farming business, but if you did, I would go in with you. We talked it all over and I know it will be all right. I take it to be agreeable with you.

We took that deed to the court-house to have it recorded on the same day you took the record from the records of the exchange of land.

Extending to you the compliments of the season, I am as ever,

Your friend,

Which to let	we would let	take	Dickens
which to lease	you would go	tick	tackle
which to lose	we would cut	took	teach
which to lay	we had got	toque	touch
which to light	we had good	taken	taking
which to lend	you had good	text	taxing
which to get	we had gone	tax	attacking
which to call	it would cause	Dick	ducking
which to lead	we had come	dock	ticking

JOSEPH DICKENS'S QUANDARY.

Dr. Joseph Dickens and Dick True went out to hunt and fish for a few days and these were the queries that arose in Joseph's mind.

"We had gone to the gun-smith's to lease some guns and fishing tackle. There were two guns almost alike, and I did not know which to lease and which to let Dick have.

"When we got to the dock, we saw a wild duck and a wild goose, ducking their heads in the water* and I could shoot but one, but I did not know which to get. Dick said, 'Why did you not shoot, you had a good chance?' So I told him I did not know which to get or which to lose. I knew we would get both, if we both shot, but I did not know which to let him shoot.

"We saw some quails, and as we had two dogs, a setter and a pointer, I did not know which to call, but I did know it would cause the quails to fly, if I let both go. We had to lead one and I did not know which to lead.

"We met another hunter and he said, 'If you would go around a certain clump of trees or if you would cut through them, you might get the quails. Yet, if you will lend me one of your guns and lay one of those bars down, I think I can shoot the quails,' but I did not know which to lend and which to lay down.

"When we got the quails, I gave him two cigars and he did not know which to light. He bade us goodby and said we would soon come to a creek and he would teach us how to use our fishing tackle. I let him take mine, which was wrapped in a piece of ticking, and as he took or was taking it, he touched the point of the hook with his finger, when he commenced attacking me."

We shall not tax you with this text.

The p, b, ch, j, g, and q also st and sp will blend with these strokes.....

Vowels and rules are applied the same to these strokes as to all other consonant characters

Rp-rb	—r	rk-rg-rj-rch	—	rl	rn	rm
rf-rv	—\	rfr-rvr	—	rfl-rvl	—\ qr	—\ mr
Ripe	—\	robe	—\	*		
reporter	—\			*		
respectfully	—\			*		
work	?—	urge	?—	*		
energy	—\			*		
cont-ract	—\			*		
ratchet	—\			*		
world	?—\	early	?—\	*		
ram	—\	ran	—\	*		
arrive	—\			*		
roof	—\	rove	—\	*		
revelation	—\			*		
revolution	—\			*		
revolver	—\			*		
north	{—\}			*		
mortal	—\			*		
nearly	—\	merely	—\	*		
March	{—\}	market	—\	*		

Ripe	reaper	our pass	your papa	our pains
reap	repeat	our best	your pet	your patent
wrap	rope-robe	your best	our bid	your patience
rob	rip-rib	repetition	your bid	our paint
Europe	reporter	our boys	our bat	our bond
warp	your pass	your boys	our boast	your paints
wrapper	your pay	our boast	European	republican
syrup	our pay	your piece	your pen	reputation

A EUROPEAN'S BOND.

It has been repeatedly reported by a reporter of some reputation, that an enwrapped European met a reputed Republican and said, "You have our bond in your pants pocket in which we agree to reap your ripe oats and wheat (you to furnish the reaper) for fifty gal. of syrup, ninety feet of rope, six yards of warp with which to make a robe that would not rip, four pork ribs and a certain wrapper for our pay.

"We did our best to get our pass on the steamer from Europe (as they would not accept your pass) in such time that we might be reaping your wheat and oats as soon as they were ripe.

"It has been our boast that our boys and your boys will be your friends. One of our boys said to one of your boys, 'I am glad that your papa accepted our bid, for now we can help you with your patent and you can use our paint to paint it.'"

The Republican said, "Your boys may be your pets but not mine, and your patience will be tried before you get your pay. For the repetition of the old quarrel over 'our bats' will arise again.

"One of our boys said that the glass that was broken by your boy's piece of bat was our panes, and was not paid for."

Honor	I'm ready	mayor	former
winner	I'm raised	more	corner
humor	more to be	more	farmer
summer	more to see	mar	narrow
America	more to say	admire	newer
American	more to us	merit	an hour
hammer	more to you	Merl	North
Homer*	and are at	market	
and are to	and are good	marking	and are not
I'm right	on or about	you and I are to be	mirth

Mr. Homer Meyers,
North Market, Chicago.

Dear Mr. Meyers:

I am ready to announce that I am right when I say that Merl North merits the honor of being the winner of the American cup at the "Hay-market Contest." The mere fact that he was a newer contestant and was at the mercy of the mirth and humor of the summer visitors and formerly a farmer boy, should not bar him.

For him to come out with such a narrow margin between him and the best contestant deserves the admiration of the mayor. It should not mar his dignity to acknowledge it.

You know you and I are to be at the next contest on or about Aug. 5th and are to act as judges, more to see fair play (which means more to you and more to us) than to wield the hammer or to do the marking.

An hour or two later, I am to meet James at the corner of Reed and J. Streets, more to say what I think of the contest than to go with him.

Homer Good and Merl are to be at that contest and are not to be outdone by such trickery.*

With compliments for your success, I'm,
Very truly,

Work	rug	recorder	your goods	our cost
urge	energy	regard	our cause	your coast
surge	wreck-wretch	regular	your cause	your kin
rogue	rick-rig	rack-rag	our gas	you're kind
urgent	rake-rage	cont-ract	your guest	our kind
urchin	reckon	regulation	your justice	your count
wreck	region	you 'rI could	your coat	your call
rock	regent	you're good	your guest	our care
rook	record	our goods	your cast	

Mr. George Rogers,
Rogerville, Virginia.

Dear Mr. Rogers:

One day our kind employer, at the close of our work urgently requested that we visit the region of rocks along your coast, so we put a hay-rack on our rig, took a rake and a rug and set out for the coast.

We saw your cows around a rick of hay and at the same time saw the regent and made a contract with him in regard to regular visits to this region. The county recorder wrote out the regulations at our cost. I believe he is some of your kin. He looks like you.

As we unloaded our goods, a wretched man appeared and asked our cause for coming. He was a crook and dressed in rags. One of us shot a rook and he flew into a rage, and said, "I'll wreck your goods and steal your coats." I said, "You are keen to drive us away, aren't you? You'd better see that you are good or you will 'miss your count.' " You know you or I could have him brought before your Justice of the Peace.

The little urchin (your guest) was in our care. He watched the surges of the water and when we urged him to come, the little rogue said , "I had a notion not to come at your call."

I am as ever,

Your friend,

Earl	relent	real-estate	which are lost
world	realize	realty-rill	we are late
oral	re-lend	you are late	you're liberal
cereal	reality	your letter	our liberty
sorrel	railroad	we are lost	you are lower
surly	railway	our last	our light
rule	railing	your least	your list
roll	roller	our line	your little
rail	relation	which rule	which are least
royal	our lot	your lease	

Mrs. Carrie Early,
Albany, New York.

Dear Madam:

In answer to your letter of the 15th inst. in reference to our letter of the 4th inst., let me say that I did not realize, while in conversation with him, that the Earl of Warwick was in any way interested in real-estate. I noticed that he seemed to be conversant with realty in general, but I am lost to know how I could have interested him in your list of property.

His conversation seemed to bear more on his royal blood, his relation to the rulers, our railroad systems, our liberty as a people, our last president, our line of communication* with the orient and the nature of the rails along* the railway.

You are late in getting out your lease on our lots, but as you are liberal in your offer to roll the lots with a heavy iron roller, although you are lower than others* we shall let it pass this time, but the other papers, which are lost, and which are least in importance, as you say, we must have.

If you relent from your position now, although we are late, we can relend the money. It does not pay to be surly, and an oral contract anywhere in this world is not as binding as a written one.

Did you not realize that all kinds of cereals can be raised along* the rill that flows through your farm?

Hoping you will be able to find a good customer for your real-estate, I am,

Yours truly,

Surf	service	your face	revisit
serve	surface	your fist	review
roof	arrive	our fight	revive
rough	arrival	your vote	we are of the
raft	refit	our fence	you are of the
rave	refuse	our famine	ravine
rift	your voice	we are vastly	refine
reef	your vase	we are fit	refund
rove	our vise	we are fed	our vote
swerve	your vest	revise	

REFORM AT TAMPA BAY.

Rev. Haight, upon his arrival at Tampa, Florida, offered his services to put down the liquor traffic and said, "I should be pleased to see in your fist or in your vest pocket, your vote to put down the cause for all of our famine and refit your city for good citizens. The success of our fight will depend upon your vote.

"We are of the refined class and you are of the refined class, if so be that you vote with us.

"If you refuse, your voice will weigh with the roughs and your vice will be our vice.

"We are fit, we are vastly more fit to revise the present law, than we will be able to revive the old revision later on.

"As I rove over the reef and see the surf swerve the pebbles on the beach and go rushing up the ravine, so, can I see rifts in the roofs of the houses exposing the rafters, and fences down around the homes of those by whom we are fed.

"We, ourselves, rave as those who serve the cup and cannot refund our manhood nor revisit the pleasant places of our youth."

You are for it	your freight	refer to
we are for it	your fruit	referring to
you are free to	our first	we refer to
we are free to	our freight	revert
we are fresh	your freight	reverse
we are friends	our friend	refrain
which are for the	your frame	river
which are for that	we are from	reverend
which are for those	you're from	reverence
which are for this	your friend	our phrase
which are for a	your phrase	which are for these

Senator T. H. Thompson,
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Thompson:

As I refer to your bill for the regulation of freight, I realize that we are for it as much as you are for it and in trying to interest others in it you are free to quote us as we are free to quote you.

We are friends and we realize that our freight and your freight is too high.

You may say we are fresh, when we refer to your phrase in your speech, "Our friends are your friends," and say it is an error. But you know that in another part of your speech you refer to their friends as not in harmony with yours.

In our first letter to you, we refrained from speaking of this, and only revert to it, with all due reverence to you, that you may refute Rev. Keever's argument. You know you seem to revere his name.

We do not worry, as to which are for this party or which are for that party, but we would like to know as to which are for the bill and which are for a better freight rate—which are for those principles that tend to bring about a better condition of affairs.

I can imagine that I see your frowns and your frame shake in your fright over the passage of the "River and Harbor Bill."

Hoping to help gather your fruit and our fruit from the passage of this bill, I am,

Fraternally yours,

Servile	revolution	we are flat	which are flat
our flat	revelation	we are flush	our fleet
revel	servilance	which are false	our fleece
ravel	your field	we are for all	your fleece
raffle	our field	you are felt	your flame
riffle	your volt	which are false	revolutionize
rifle	your fault	which are full	your fuel
ruffle	our file	which are felt	which refer to
reveal	your file	which are fallen	revile

Messrs. Servilance, Raffle & Co.

Dear Sirs:

Your favor requesting us not to revolutionize your plans for the sale of your fuel is on our file. It was your fault. Had you given us a revelation of your plans you would have had no occasion to revile us. We are, of all your agents, the least desirous of revealing or bringing about a revolution in regard to the sale of your fuel.

You are false to your trust if you attempt to rifle our fields of coal-oil of which you know we are flush. We know your fields of coal are full, yet, they will be exhausted within a few years. It is not your fault nor our fault, that our fleet was burned. It was not your flame but our flame that consumed all of our fleece, and your fuel that was on board the ships.

You are felt to be good business men, hence we ask you to help us unravel this mystery. We are flat without your help, and therefore, make your our flat proposition to become partners (which is flat).

We repose a trust in you to which you are false if you do not aid us in this matter.

Our propositions which are felt to be just, are due to the riffle which we are felt to have created in the business world.

Sell your fleece and your fleet and join us in a fight against electricity becoming the coming fuel. I think all of your volts with our volts will shock them.

In our request, we are not servile to any one, but hope you will join with us in this enetrprise.

Yours very truly,

Any one of the r strokes can be blended with the strokes commencing with p or b, also with the ch, j, g, and q strokes. Vowels and rules are applied the same to these combinations as to all other consonant characters.....

Pearl.....		*	.....
barrel.....		*	.....
plural.....		*	.....
pickerel.....		*	.....
Charles.....		*	.....
girl.....		*	.....
quirl.....		*	.....
printed.....		*	.....
barn.....		*	.....
churn.....		*	.....
germ.....		*	.....
practice.....		*	.....
bark.....		*	.....
church.....		*	.....
practical.....		*	.....
berg.....		*	.....
proof.....		*	.....
deprive.....		*	.....
privilege.....		*	.....
brief.....		*	.....

Upper	praise	power	prunes	prudence
supper	prize	Pierce	prove	preparation
sipper	prose	parse	priest	parallel
sapper	appear	purse	pearl	professo-
weeper	pier	part	peril	pare-pear
wiper	par	pard	prim	privilege
sweeper	poor	port	print	pore-pour
prefer	pur	prate	parade	prevalence
proverb	pray	prod	prime	practice
press	pry	pride	prance	pressed

Miss Pearl Parson,
Providence, R. I.

Dear Pearl:

It was a privilege to spend the latter part of the season with Prof. Priest and Prudence, his daughter. In the prime of my stay we attended a prize party.

We were near the upper tier, when Prudence ran across a poor street-sweeper and his partner, who were selling pressed prunes and pears. Prudence opened her purse and purchased some pears. They were below par, but Prudence paid more than he asked and he, in his pride, pressed her to take it back, when she said, "I prefer you to keep it, pray do not prate about it." She quoted the proverb, "Waste not, want not." He in turn praised her.

Down at the port, chaos appeared to have prevalence. Such sounds as pierced our ears! Two foreigners were having trouble. A policeman tried to pry into the affair, but got himself into peril, as they proved too much for him. He had not power to prevent the trouble. The next morning we saw a parallel account of the affair in print.

Prudence is a "prep" this year. She went to the hall each morning for practice.

She is a prim little maid. The Professor is rather prosy and "pores" over his books.

We took supper out each evening and I had a "lovely" time.

With love to all, I am,

Your sister,

Sober	bower	abroad	barrel	brown
Weber	brow	board	burlap	brick
bear	burst	breeze	brawl	brigadier
bray	breast	bright	broil	bridge
brier	brace	bride	brain	brake
bier	braid	bruise	brim	brook
bar	buyer	brute	brine	broke
Boer	breed	brass	broom	brogue
bare	brood	brought	bran	broach
bore	broad	brush	brawn	

BRIGADIER WEBER AND THE BOER WAR.

It was a bright day during the Boer war when a breeze blew off the sea and brought sweet scents to the bower wherein sat Brigadier Weber; a sober frown brooded on his broad brow. He was thinking of the bride he had left by the little brook, when he got on board the ship to go abroad. A sound burst upon his ears. The breeze bore it from a brown brick building by the bridge.

Weber arose, braced himself and brushed with a whisk broom the bran from the braid he had been making, and the sight he saw caused his brain to broil, as it were. It was a brawl between two of his men. One was trying to break a brass rod over the other's head. Weber with bare head rushed to them. "Brutes," he said, "why breed such envy in your breasts, what brought this about?"

He placed the bruised man on a burlap and bore him to the brink of a brook, filled his hat to the brim with water and dressed the bruises of his brawny brave.

Brief	churn	gruel	grind	grief
breve	charm	growl	grip	grieve
brave	church	grain	grab	grave
burn	chirp	grin	grub	gravy
etcher	cheer up	green	grope	gruff
chair	germ	groom	group	graft
chore	adjure	grand	grog	grove
charge	jerk	grown	grudge	graver
cheer	girl	grant	Gregg	gravel
churlish	grill	ground	Greek	grovel
Charles	grit	grace	great	Graham

THE GREEK AND THE GROOM.

Charles Gregg, an etcher, was at work in his studio chair. He was preparing an etching ground, the subject of which was to be "a church in a grove of evergreens;" near by was to be a boy grinding grain on the lid of an old churn as a grovel worm lay at his feet in the gravel.

Just then his Greek chore boy looked in with a grin and bade him get ready for the great grand day they were to have on the "green." Come said the gruff driver in a churlish voice as he gritted his teeth and jerked his horses' reins. Charles grabbed his grip and "grub box" and was off. The Greek had grog, gruel and a grill of gravy for his luncheon.

The etcher's groom and the Greek had a grudge against each other. It seemed that the grog had awakened an evil germ in the mind of the Greek and they had grown angry with each other. In this instance a little girl said, "It is not brave to grieve each other in this way." They saw grace and beauty in the face of the girl as she spoke, and their faces grew graver. "Cheer up, little girl," they said, "you have charmed away the grudge and we grant each other's pardon." Just then, a bright red bird sang or chirped, "Cheer up, cheer up," which it kept up during their brief stay.

Jeer	we grant	query
jar	I charge you to be	greed
jury	grouse	grass
jower	sugar	chirp
wager	grade	we cheer you up
jarred	Greece	gar
auger	question	guard
I grieve to see you	quire	girth
progress	enquire	quart
ingrate	greed	grit
we grew	gear	grew
I grant	gore	quirk
we charm	gourd	gray
I grieve	queer	

OUR TRIP THROUGH GREECE.

One day, while traveling through Greece, being fatigued with our "sight seeing," we came upon a beautiful spot covered with grass and shade-trees.

Seeing benches scattered here and there over the lawn, we decided to sit on one of them and rest.

We saw, a short distance away, a beautiful building, and being anxious to learn of all of the places of interest, decided to enquire of a gentleman who was passing on his way to the building as to what building it was. In reply to our enquiry, he told us it was the court-house and said, "I grieve to see the criminal in this notorious murder trial that is now in progress within."

We went into court with the intention of staying but a short time, but, as the witness was to be put on the stand every one grew excited as they saw the haggard air of the prisoner. They jeered as he took his seat.

The lawyer put question after question to him, but he was on his guard and would not answer until ordered by the judge. The lawyer could not catch him either in direct or cross-examination.

The judge charged the jury and they withdrew, so we stayed a little longer than we intended, to see what verdict the jury would bring in. There were several wagers "put" upon the verdict.

The jury soon returned with the verdict of murder in the second degree. This cheered the prisoner and a queer look passed over his face. It was bad enough, but he was not an ingrate and showed his grit, by bearing up with the sentence, when they led him back to the gray stone prison.

This sentence jarred on the nerves of many as they expected him to be granted a release.

Shuttle	scarlet	frail	heartily	trials
scroll	scowl	fickle	hurl	trolley
scrawl	snail	level	cruel	trill
scale	smell	laurel	crawl	trowel
skill	smile	legal	corral	thrill
school	small	local	cradle	thrall
scull	smolder	ripple	coral	drill
scald	smelter	rabble	curl	drawl
scold	scuttle	regal	carol	droll
skillet	frill	herald	trial	

Dear Carol:

I am sending you a scroll taken from a local paper. It will tell you of a trial which will interest you, as it concerns our friend, Mr. D. Scale and his little son J.

He and some friends, while returning from Europe, were watching the skill of a weaver at his shuttle, when a herald came to hurl the intelligence, "The ship is scuttled." This sent a thrill of horror through the crowd.

It seemed that the captain agreed, with some parties who wished to secure certain legal papers, that he would, for a certain sum, allow them to scuttle the ship.

The people were secured on an island in the tropic zone in a large scull boat. The heat was intense as they were near a smelter and the sweltering sun shone directly upon them.

The ship caught fire as it sunk and all they could do was to watch it smolder.

The rabble discovered the cruel, fickle deed of the droll captain. His scrawl was heartily scrolled. All that was saved was a trolley, a towel and a skillet (this may cause you to smile).

Little J. was cradled in the scull and he watched the ripple and felt the thrill of the water as it seemed to trill its triumph, and washed some snail shells and scarlet coral high upon the beach. He crawled out of his crib and put his frail little hands into the water to get a "regal laurel" that he might smell it. When they found him his face looked as if it were scalded and his frills and curls were wet.

From your old schoolmate,

Prayer	backer	figure	liquor	clear
prior	balker	faker	locker	Clark
briar	farther	factor	lucre	larger
picker	further	Victor	lacquer	clatter
pucker	fairer	filter	ledger	shipper
packer	freer	falter	record	shopper
poker	fryer	flitter	wrecker	Tyler
baker	flare	flutter	worker	taller
bicker	flyer	flatter	regard	toiler
Booker	floor	floater	cryer	tiger

Prior to the prayers of Booker T. Washington for Victor Clark, he was regarded as a floater about a poker club of berry pickers, packers, bakers and shippers at a certain factory, who used to play poker on the floor of the factory almost every night.

Victor with his backer, Clyde Tyler, who was regarded as the wrecker of the New York Flyer and some taller but not any larger young man than Victor, kept a record of all of the games in their ledger. Further than that they took no part in the game save to bicker with each other over the filthy lucre spent by the freer "lookers on," for the liquor which Mr. Tyler sold.

One night, as Victor was passing through some briars with a lantern in his hand, he heard the clatter of horses' hoofs, and by the flicker or flare of his lantern, he saw a figure of one of the toilers in the berry patch. Although not clear, its features seemed almost as savage as a tiger. His steps faltered and his heart began to flutter. He stubbed his toe and fell flatter than the baker's fitters. His face began to pucker and you would have thought by the sound that he was a town cryer, until farther on he met his sister, who was a "shopper" and also a worker in the berry patch. She was a Christian and he thought she looked fairer than she had ever looked before. This proved to be a factor in his conversion and the liquor of the faker ceased to be a balker to his better career.

He afterwards painted the lockers near the factory's filters and used the best of lacquer.

Prep	croop	troupe	if you are to be
prop	carp	trap	if you are to have
probe	curb	drape	if we are to be
flop	clip	drip	if they are to be
flap	clap	drop	if they are to have
look up	club	droop	if we are to have it
lock up	make up	drab	if our
crop	trip	throb	say if you are to have it
crab	tripped	take up	we have your
creep	troop		you have our

Mr. Edward Cooper,

Corporate Mills, North Carolina.

Dear Edward:

If you are to be one of the troupe in "Hamlet's Ghost" and if you are to have your own "make up," or if they are to have your "make up," I wish you would let me know.

If we are to have it, and if we are to be in the play I should like to know.

We have your old "make up" and we would like to "look up" the best designs and take up this subject with you again.

You have our drab flaps to the crape we draped over our shoulders locked up in your old trunk. We would like to clip the crepon from it before we make the trip. We do not like to have those flaps flopping in our faces.

Now if you will drop us a line and say if we are to have your old "make up," we shall not have to probe the proprietor to know this.

While at the club last night, we heard that a troop of soldiers were to lay a trap for us, and the news made my blood creep and throb. You know some of the boys "shoot craps" on the old curbing. Well, one of the soldiers "dropped in" upon them and you ought to see their feathers droop. They do not "carp" about their game so much now.

Hoping to see you soon, I am,

Very truly,

Incarnate	incurable	inculpable	indus-trial
inclose	incon-siderate	indi-fferent	ineffective
include	incon-vertible	indig-nant	in-elegant
incor-rupt	in-cog-itant	indi-rect	in-eligible
incum-bent	in-cog-nito	indis-creet	in-eloquent
increase	incred-ible	indol-ent	in-equality
incrust	incom-plete	indorse	in-evitable
index	incom-plex	induct-ive	infallible
infer-ence	incon-ceivable	indi-cation	infection

PRINCE IMMANUEL.

It may seem almost inconceivable as to how the Prince Immanuel could include within the incrust of his carnate being, an incorruptible, incarnate, infallible being.

This apparent incognito seemed incredible and indiscreet to the indifferent, incogitant, or inconsiderable and indignant ruler of the Jews and his cohorts.

But by his curing the incurable, making powerful the inelegant ineffective, he inculcated his inenviable truth and lay it incumbent upon the hearts of the inconvertible.

Although the inference of some was that his work was incomplete, it was so incompleat that even the indolent indorsed it and followed industrial pursuits. So inductive was his teaching that its infections inflamed even the indifferent, and now we see indications of it indexed on marble walls and engraven upon tables of stone.

His influence has so increased, that it has been felt, directly or indirectly, throughout the whole world.

You will find enclosed, in this discourse, all of the above words.

Inflict	inharmonious	inspect	insurg-ent
inkl-ing	insup-pressive	inspire	insurrection
inner	inter-con-vert	instigate	influence
intact	inscription	instinct	integ-rit-y
informal	intemp-erate	inst-ruct	intellect
inform	instru-ment	inquire	intel-lig-ent
ingress	enshrine	insular	interdict
institute	ingratitudo	insulate	inscribe
inherit	insurance	insure	insecure
injure	insolvent	enshrine	

THE FALSE IMPRESSION.

In an informal way, a Russian official got an inkling that a certain instructor was an insurgent, and had inspired others to instigate an insurrection.

As soon as he was informed of this inharmonious influence, he sent an intelligent, although intemperate, inspector to inquire into the integrity and about the intellect and ingratitudo of this instructor.

Upon his inspection, he saw enshrined an inscription inscribed in an insular instrument that the intsructor had insulated to insure its safety.

With a desire to interdict its operations, he got an agent for an insolvent insurance company to pronounce the instrument insecure, and to smash it if he could; but the professor, desiring to keep it intact removed the instrument without injury. Then he removed the inscription from the inner part of the instrument, so that any further ingress would not cause them to inflict an injury to this inflexible instrument.

He had inherited the instrument and therefore prized it very highly.

Inter-fere	energy	eng-rave	ent-angle
inter-grade	endear	eng-orge	enter-prise
inter-lock	endeavor	eng-ulf	entire-ly
inter-mediate	endl-ong	e-nigma	entrap
inter-mingle	enforce	enwrapped	enervate
interp-ret	engineer	enrich	environ
inter-work	enfranchise	enrobe	enslave
enrage	English	entail	:

THE COLOR LINE.

By the energy of a few Englishmen in enriching themselves by entrapping and enslaving the poor ignorant negro on their native African soil and selling them into slavery, they brought them into an entirely new environment and entailed upon them the duty of exercising their intellects to such an extent that, instead of enervating them it raised them to high standards of intelligence. By the endeavor of a certain class to interfere with their slavery, our nation became tangled in a bloody warfare that resulted in their enfranchisement. While this enwrapped them with the delights of liberty it engulfed the white man more or less in intermingled social complications. Yet the slightest intergrade is classed as the colored man and the spirit of the enraged slave-holder is dying out.

The intermediate class of the white man and the intelligent class of the colored man interwork at the same desk, and some have even been known to interlock their business interests.

Yet the time may never come when the white man will willingly engorge at the same table or endear the colored man to his social standing. They cannot interpret things that way.

Unb-ark	un-con-form	under-took	un-fortunate
unduly	un-attractive	under-taken	un-friendly
unarm	under-charge	un-equal	un-grateful
un-cover	under-graduate	unex-pect	un-graceful
unbe-come	under-ground	unfailing	un-guarded
unbe-lief	under-mine	unfold	unheard-of
unbolt	under-take	un-forseen	unfavorable
unb-roken	under-value	inter-rupt	un-forgiving
unclean			

HIS POOR JUDGMENT.

"Mr. George Green, where do you live?"

"On Grand Avenue, next door to the Catholic church."

"What is your occupation? "An undertaker."

"Do you know the plaintiff in this case?" "I do."

"Will you please explain the unfriendly feeling that exists between you?"

"Well, he is an undergraduate; has an undercharge to which he is unequal; he is ungrateful for what one does for him; unguarded in his remarks; unfriendly to his superiors; he is unforgiving to unfortunate persons who meet with unforeseen accidents; he is unbecoming in his conduct,—that is, he is ungraceful; his former employment was on an underground railroad, which, of course, was unfavorable, to the unfolding of an unbroken record of nobility."

"Is it not true that you have unduly unconformed to the rules of etiquette, that you unfailingly undertook and do undertake to undervalue this man that you might undermine him, but uncovering your own unclean, unheard-of conduct?"

"I must say that I am unarmed for such an unexpected question. I think you have unbolted the doors of decorum by interrupting me with such a question."

Priceless	freshness	casement	pebble
bracelet	blessedness	endowment	publish
fearless	fullness	endeav'rnent	self-evident
hopeless	hardness	agreement	yourself
helpless	coolness	claimant	herself
heartless	firmness	requirement	myself
careless	terseness	feeble	itself
cheerless	blankness	maple	ourselves
grace-less	self-interest	double	yourselves
tasteless	advertisement	treble	themselves
establishment	imp-rovement	thribble	self-help
business	employment	noble	selfishness
furnace	treatment	stubble	

MR. NOBLE'S RESIDENCE.

I, myself, visited Mr. Noble's old home some time ago. You know it is an old establishment among the pebbles and stubble in a cheerless maple grove. It has double windows and it shows that the man who built it was careless and tasteless.

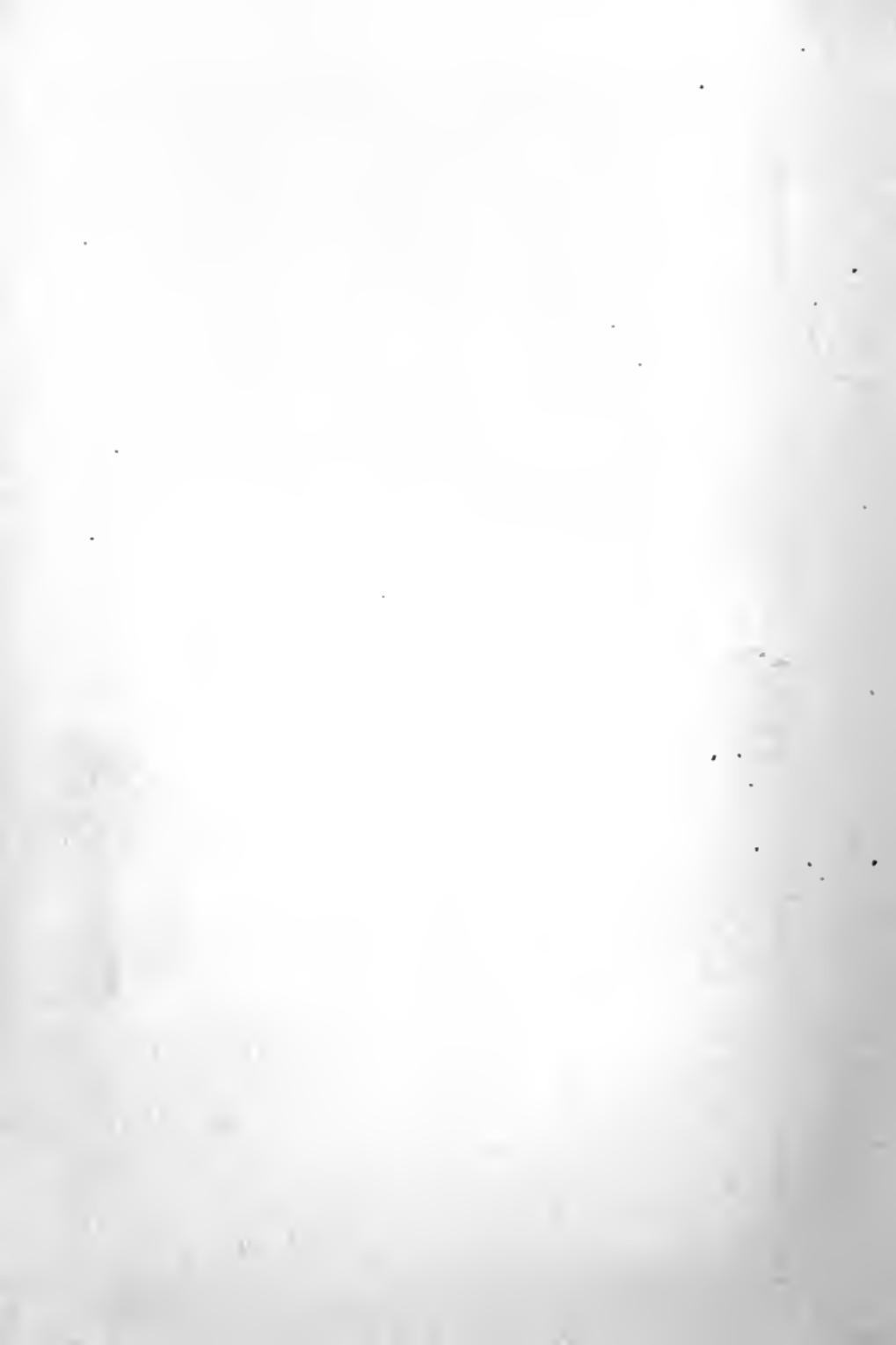
Nell Rodgers and I went in the freshness of the morning and looked into an old furnace. It was so old that it was double, if not treble, my age. In it we found some priceless heirlooms, among which was a bracelet, hid in the casement. It belonged to a niece of an earl. This earl died and she tried to establish herself as a claimant to his estate.

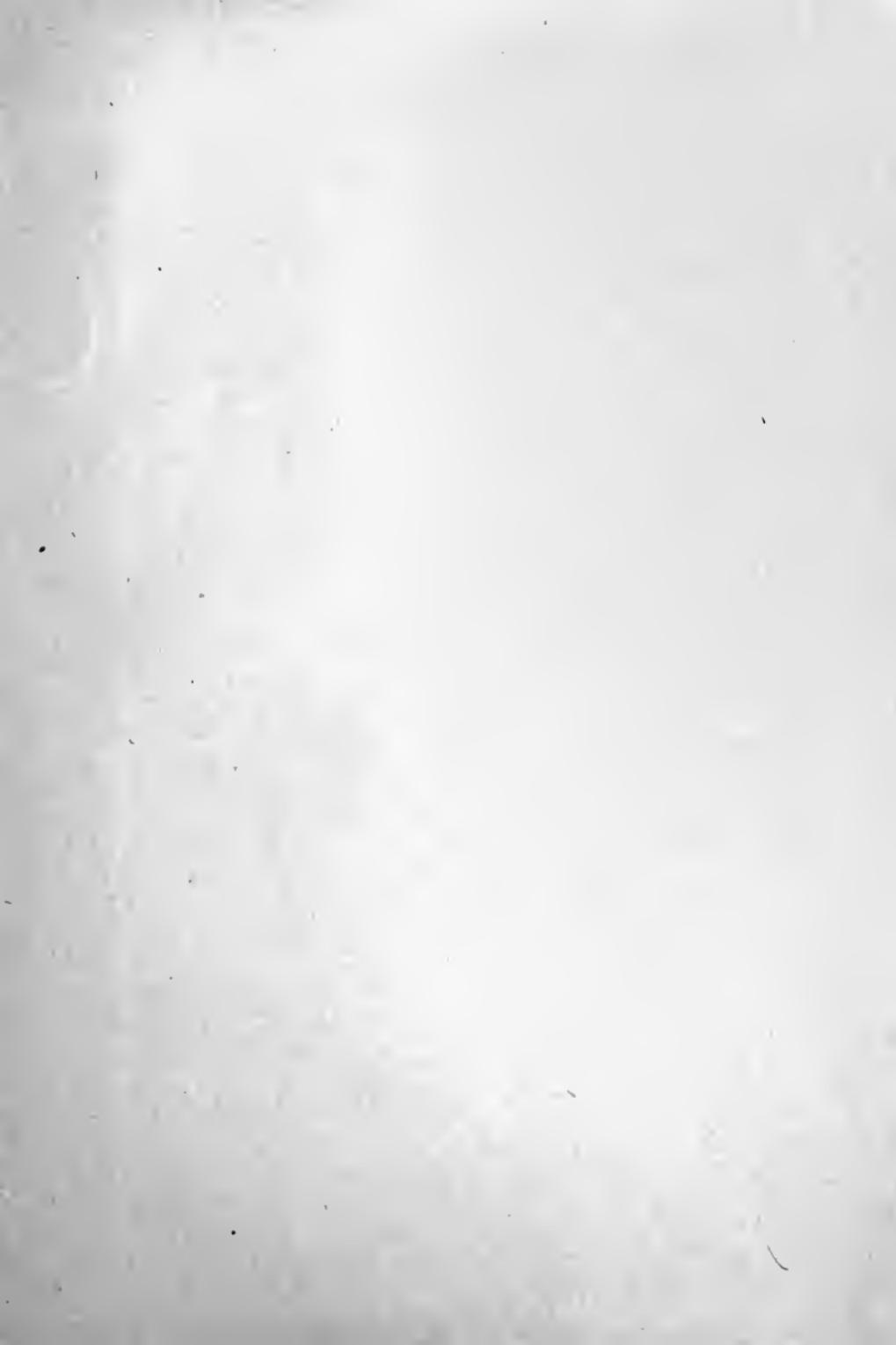
It was evident that she was herself interested. She was fearless, cheerless and heartless as we, ourselves, could see.

The improvement of the earl's business was such as to demand a large employment of help, and the endearment of his employees influenced him to leave each of them an endowment, which fact was published. The advertisement of his agreements showed the niece her helplessness and that her case was hopeless; so she brought suit, saying that it was to her, an unjust treatment, that her uncle's mind was feeble, that it was his blankness of mind, itself, that was responsible.

The judge reprimanded her with terseness and firmness for her selfishness and hardness of heart, saying, "You know, yourself, by his employees themselves, that the fullness of his blessedness lies in his giving. You need no self-help to know that."







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